

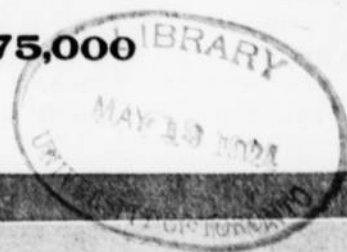
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

May 14, 1924



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See the Farmers' Market Place on Page 40 of this issue

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Minister of Customs Rescinds New Dumping Regulation Following Protests From Progressive Members—Compromise is Being Sought on Church Union Bill

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, May 9.—While the Commons during the week past labored heavily over the budget, and the Senate pattered with the few legislative scraps sent to it by the lower House, history was being made in the committee on miscellaneous private bills, and highly interesting testimony was being adduced by the Royal Commission on the Home Bank disaster. The budget debate has been a comparatively colorless and lifeless affair, and the standard of oratory mediocre. The discussion on church union, on the other hand, has been of a highly illuminating character, and the interest manifested in the measure and in the arguments presented by the speakers for and against, would indicate that there are two very distinct sides to the question, and that members are seriously anxious to weigh the merits of the case, and to deal with the bill according to their legal and legislative convictions. Chairman Hal McGiverin has handled the committee with consummate tact and courage, and has given an example of impartiality to many present who were by no means impartial. It has been a hard task owing to the deep feeling which prevails among the adherents of the conflicting parties interested, and because of the fact that the visiting delegates at times could scarcely be prevented from giving vocal expression to their feeling.

The argument of the representatives of the "Pros" and "Antis" took up the entire week, and was concluded on Friday. It would be very difficult to say which had the best of it, and there are many members of the committee who are frankly puzzled as to what stand they should take when the vote comes. The "Pros" had the advantage of being able to show that in many parts of the Dominion, union was already an accomplished fact of the present, and that the courts of the churches interested had declared themselves as in favor of union. The "Antis" on the other hand were probably stronger on the legal end of the subject, and invoked the traditions of the old churches with their characteristics of doctrine and polity, to prove that the proposed merger was unjust and unconstitutional. The right to change fundamental creeds was denied to the governing bodies, and it was held that parliament had no jurisdiction over such corporate bodies as it was proposed to merge, which had their being under provincial charter. The bill, said one speaker, was unconstitutional, unjust, coercive and confiscatory. There is no doubt that the antis had the best of the legal argument.

Seek for Compromise

There is a strong desire on the part of members who are of religious beliefs not affected by the union to secure some compromise by which the distinctly warring factions may be brought together, and the bill passed with suitable amendments. One compromise proposed is that parliament shall simply pass an enabling bill which will leave to the various prov-

inces the power to grant or withhold the right to transfer properties. Another suggestion is that the bill shall only become effective by proclamation of the governor-in-council after a plebiscite of the church members has been taken. Unfortunately, neither party appears willing to compromise. Even the "Antis" are not willing to be bound by any vote taken, but claim that the minorities, however small, should have the right to keep out of union, and retain their properties. They simply do not want the bill in any form. A slight intimation of readiness to compromise was, it is true, given by Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, who closed the argument on Friday. "We ask you," he said, "to pass a bill which will protect all rights in the most effective manner you can devise."

So far the score or so of French Canadian members on the committee have largely kept aloof from the committee, and it is exceedingly difficult to conjecture how they will vote, if they vote at all. The prediction, however, is that there will be no "solid bloc" on the subject, and that various schools of thought will be made manifest among them when the decisive hour arrives.

There are rumors that a secret session of the committee will be held for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an agreement. The responsibility of the committee is a fairly serious one, for it is generally admitted that whatever form of measure it shall report to the House it will be accepted without change by both Commons and Senate. It is therefore anxious that there shall be a unanimous report.

Liberal Bolters on Budget

The budget debate has so far brought forth little that is outstanding either in the line of argument or of oratory. Three men on the Liberal side, namely, Messrs. Marler (St. George and St. Lawrence division of Montreal), Raymond (Brantford), and Euler (North Waterloo), have declared themselves as opposed to the budget and intimated their intention of voting against it. They have, however, retained their seats on the side of the government and have given no indication that they intend to change them.

There will be no other bolters from the Liberal side. As a matter of fact, the action of Mr. Marler has aroused considerable anger among the Quebec members, and it is quite possible that in the event of Premier King taking no action toward curbing the dissentient spirit of his young Montreal follower, some member from Quebec will undertake the task of "reading" Mr. Marler out of the party.

The Dumping Regulation

The attitude of Progressive speakers with respect to the budget has been one of "unqualified" approval. Confidence in the government and its intentions was somewhat shaken when a certain member of the Progressive party discovered a departmental regulation passed on the 8th of April, shortly before the budget came down, the

Continued on Page 37

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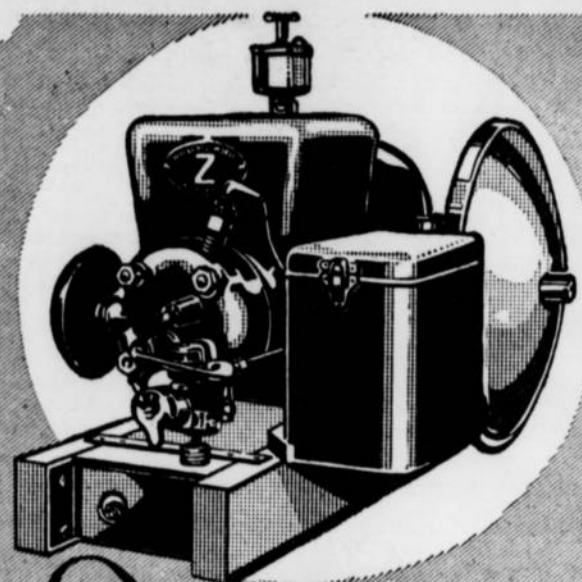
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



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Home Bank Enquiry

Hon. T. A. Crerar, who was a director of the Home Bank from 1910 until 1918, gave evidence before the Royal Commission investigating the affairs of the Home Bank at Ottawa, on May 5, appearing before the Commission at his own request. Mr. Crerar stated that he was appointed a Director of the Home Bank in April or May, 1910, and he accepted the appointment on the advice of Mr. MacHaffie, then manager of the Winnipeg branch. Messrs. John Kennedy and John Persse had already been appointed to the board, and Mr. MacHaffie informed Mr. Crerar that Col. Mason, then general manager of the bank, was anxious for Mr. Crerar to join the board and act on the western committee. This western committee, Mr. Crerar stated, was expected to supervise and report on business in the prairie provinces, and the committee did not attend meetings of the board in Toronto. Applications for credit from the western branches of the bank came before the committee, and he thought the western directors had placed the business of the bank in the West on a good basis.

The Grain Growers Grain Company, Mr. Crerar said, had acquired about 1,000 shares of Home Bank stock in 1908 and 1909, for which they paid \$133 per share.

In the autumn of 1914, Mr. MacHaffie, the western manager, told the western committee that he had heard disturbing rumors regarding three accounts in the Toronto office, and the western directors went to Toronto in November. General Mason, before a meeting of the whole board, presented a statement showing all accounts of more than \$25,000. The western committee pressed for further information than was contained in the statement, and they satisfied themselves "that the trust fund of the New Brunswick government was not security for the Prudential Trust loan, and they also learned that the Pellatt loan was about \$1,750,000 in excess of what General Mason had stated it to be. The western directors were also astonished to find that their eastern colleagues were not aware of the condition of these loans, but after the meeting they felt assured that the eastern members would give close attention to the affairs of the bank.

The western members also pressed for a change in the management, and although it was promised it was not carried out.

Western Directors Dissatisfied

Mr. Crerar stated that at every board meeting he insisted that General Mason should resign the general management, and he also opposed the appointment of Cooper Mason, as general manager. The western directors were anxious to put Mr. Bird, manager of the Montreal office of the bank, in as general manager, but the eastern directors wanted Cooper Mason, as manager. The western directors, Mr. Crerar stated, left the general meeting, held early in September, 1915, very dissatisfied. After consultation with Mr. MacHaffie and Mr. Fisher, it was decided to put what information they had before the minister of finance, and Mr. Fisher prepared the memorandum. It was realized at this time that if any large number of depositors were to withdraw their funds from the bank a very serious financial situation would be created. After the memorandum went to Sir Thomas White, Mr. Crerar continued, there was a meeting of the board in Toronto at the end of January, 1916, and there was a good deal of criticism of the western directors by the eastern directors for the action they had taken. At the meeting in March, 1916, the eastern directors were much disturbed at a communication from Sir Thomas White, saying that he might have an outside audit of the bank. The eastern directors felt that if outside officials came into the bank to make an audit there would be a run on the bank. Finally the western directors yielded on the point of an outside inspection and agreed to go to Ottawa with Mr. Lash to see Sir Thomas White. They went, but Sir Thomas was out of town and they did not see him, so at the suggestion of Mr. Lash they wrote to Sir Thomas expressing the opinion

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that the condition of the bank was improving, and that an outside audit was unnecessary. A re-organization was taking place in the bank and Mr. Haney was to assume the duties of president, and it had been decided to transfer Mr. MacHaffie from Winnipeg to Toronto. The western directors had a great deal of confidence in Mr. Haney and Mr. MacHaffie.

Inspection Service Demanded

On August 1, 1917, Mr. Crerar stated, he wrote to Mr. Lash, as chief counsel for the Home Bank, saying that requests of the western directors would have to be met to some extent or they would be obliged to resign their seats. Mr. MacHaffie had not been given the post of general manager as the western directors had anticipated, and they protested to Mr. Haney against this treatment. The western members also asked for the creation of an inspection service. On October 21, 1917, Mr. Crerar said he was sworn in as minister in the Union Government, and on January 3, 1918, he wrote to Mr. Haney tendering his resignation from the board of directors, and he also informed Mr. Haney that the views held by the western directors were unchanged.

The shares in the Home Bank held by the Grain Growers Grain Company, were sold Mr. Crerar stated, to Mr. Daly, in June, 1919, for \$100 per share, a loss of \$33,000 on original purchase price.

Incompetent Management

Mr. Crerar expressed the opinion that if the Home Bank had been under a competent general manager in 1916, it

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 14, 1924

"Very Illuminating"

In his evidence before the Commission investigating the Home Bank, George Edwards, a chartered accountant, who made a special report to the government on the condition of the bank in 1916, stated that an independent audit of the bank's affairs in that year would have been "very illuminating." Mr. Edwards estimated that the losses sustained by the Toronto branch of the bank as at 1916, totalled \$3,370,000.

The evidence so far adduced with regard to the affairs of the bank supports Mr. Edwards. There is positively no doubt now that if outside inspection of banks had been the law in 1916, or earlier, the Home Bank crash would not have occurred, and the thousands of depositors would not have lost their savings. At any rate, presuming the bank had been compelled to close, the loss would not have been so great. Outside inspection would have revealed the amazing mismanagement, and either a fundamental change in the management would have been enforced or steps taken, as have been taken with other banks that got into deep waters, to protect shareholders and depositors.

The evidence goes a long way to sustain the case of the depositors for relief from the government. The department of finance seems to have been very easily satisfied with regard to the condition of the bank, and while due weight must be given to the argument that decisive interference might have created a financial crisis at a time when the whole energies of the nation were being directed into channels of self-preservation, on the same grounds the government ought to have exercised considerably more than the usual, and somewhat desultory, supervisory authority.

In any case the arguments for external and independent inspection of the chartered banks have received an irresistible strength from the revelations of the Home Bank. Prominent bankers have realized that the banks will gain by the establishment of independent inspection, and more than have spoken have doubtless realized that it is now necessary for the restoration of public confidence in the banking system. The subject will be brought up again in the House of Commons, and as a matter of good public policy the government would be well advised to yield to the demand.

The German Elections

In view of the general acceptance of the Dawes commission report on reparations, the result of the elections in Germany, held on May 4, has aroused considerable misgiving in both Great Britain and France. The government parties, supported by the Socialist group, have lost a large number of seats, and while they will still be able to form a government, the actual votes of the electors show a significant opposition to the Dawes report, which was the outstanding issue in the election. The government is a coalition of the Centre, Democratic and People's parties, supported by the Socialists who form the largest single group in the House, and together in the last Reichstag they numbered 346 in a total membership of 459, the government thus having a very substantial majority. The membership of the new Reichstag will probably be between 470 and 475, and the government parties with the Socialist group, will number about 275. There may be other support for the government on the Dawes report, but the heavy reduction of the government vote is a serious matter in the present situation.

for the government has accepted the Dawes report and appealed to the electors on that acceptance. It is the more serious in that the German electoral system is not one of fixed single-member constituencies, but provides for a seat for every 60,000 votes cast, the seats being allotted among the parties on a basis of proportion to the votes received, so that the representation accords fairly well with the actual wishes of the electorate.

It is not easy to understand the shades of political opinion that produce the variety of parties in German politics, but considering the chaotic state of the nation and its imperative need for peace, stability and reconstruction, it is extraordinary that just when a promising step has been taken toward reasonable policies, German public opinion should be so divided as to make it doubtful whether the country as a whole is really prepared to face the situation in any way that is calculated to bring about these things. The Nationalists, whose whole campaign was directed against the Dawes report, and who are decidedly reactionary, have gained about 30 seats, and the Communists, who will have nothing of reparations which they link up with the capitalistic system, have gained about 45 seats. Naturally, the French look upon these results as evidence that a very substantial section of the German people need to be coerced into fulfilling the national obligations in the matter of reparations, and as justifying their demands that the Allies should agree upon penalties to be enforced against Germany should she default under any new agreement for reparations payment, a demand that the MacDonald government does not regard with favor.

The German Nationalist leader has stated that his party is willing to accept the Dawes report as a basis for negotiation, and it may be that the air will be cleared after the Reichstag meets on May 22. In the meantime the French elections will take place, and if the French electors take the German elections seriously, M. Poincare may receive a mandate that will make it exceedingly difficult to arrive without delay at the compromise that will lead to the restoration of Europe.

Massey-Harris Statement

After studying the changes in the customs tariff and sales tax effected by the budget, the Massey-Harris Company, last week, issued the following statement:

Upon harvesting machinery, binders, mowers and reapers imported into Canada the duty has been reduced 10 to 6 per cent.; upon tillage goods, cultivators, drills, harrows, etc., from 12½ to 7½ per cent.; upon threshers, hay loaders, etc., from 15 to 10 per cent.; and upon farm wagons, from 17½ to 10 per cent. The new rates, now effective, represent a minimum of protection and it is believed that, apart from goods which are permitted to be imported free of duty, the customs rates now carried by farm implements are lower than those applicable to any other class of imported goods.

The Canadian manufacturer of farm implements has been in a measure compensated for the loss of protection on the finished goods by modification of the customs tariff on the materials, etc., which he uses. Heretofore, many material items carried a rate of duty greater than that which applied to the finished implement, and in this respect the industry was handicapped. The lowering of these duties together with further adjustments just made have, however, remedied these inconsistencies.

The provisions of the budget which exempt farm implements from the sales tax are most welcome and these, combined with the lowering of customs duties on raw materials an-

nounced in the government's amendments, now enable the manufacturer to make an immediate reduction in his prices. So far as the Massey-Harris Company is concerned (and no doubt this applies to other implement companies) there will be passed on to the farmer, in the way of reduced prices, the complete saving effected in the remission of the sales tax and the lessened duties on raw material.

This is exactly the type of statement that we should expect from the Massey-Harris Company. This company has officially stated several times in recent years that it does not rely upon the tariff to maintain its business, but that if the tariff were removed from all raw materials entering into the construction of its products it would be able to carry on without any tariff protection on the finished article. In this case the budget has reduced the tariff and sales tax on the raw material as well as on the finished article, and the manufacturer, therefore, has not been penalized as has been the case with some tariff reductions made in the past. The Massey-Harris statement carries with it the weight of authority, and the tariff reduction will be passed on to the farmer in lower prices for his farm implements and machinery.

This statement from the largest implement manufacturers in Canada will be somewhat disconcerting to the prophets of ruin. Ever since the budget was brought down these gentlemen have been very busily engaged in picturing the collapse of our Canadian industries and their removal to the United States. We rather fancy that some of them will even regret that the tariff changes have been beneficial both to manufacturers and consumers. The Massey-Harris statement affords an example which could be well followed by certain other manufacturers who rely more upon the tariff and the politicians than upon their own business ability.

New Freight Classification

After nearly ten years of study, investigation and negotiation a new freight classification for Canadian railways has been submitted to the railway commission for approval. This classification is the joint effort of the eastern and western jobbers and manufacturers and the railway companies. They have produced a huge volume of 300 pages, covering 8,000 different commodities and 35 rules.

Some of the main features of the new freight classification are of vital importance to farmers. There are a large number of increases in car-load minimums and a very considerable number of changes in the classification of commodities. The net result is to make a very decided increase in freight rates. Agricultural implements for instance, barbed wire, hardware, paint and varnish, petroleum and products, and groceries are all scheduled to increase in the car-load minimum weights. Butter and cheese boxes and certain other boxes are reduced in the car-load minimum weight, but the classification has been raised from tenth to sixth, which increases the freight rate more than 60 per cent.

A new rule provides that tank cars of petroleum products such as gasoline and coal oil can only be taken delivery of at a private siding where there are facilities for piping the oil from tank cars to permanent storage tanks. This rule, if approved, will prohibit farmers from bringing in oil and taking delivery in drums, which has meant a big saving through co-operative buying.

Rule 10 of this new document maintains

the old restrictions against mixed car loads of freight, which prevents country merchants from bringing through mixed shipments from Eastern Canada and practically compels a re-handling and re-shipment by western wholesalers. Western Canada is now the only portion of the North American continent where such restrictions apply, and it is a handicap to many retail merchants and to co-operative societies in forcing very considerably higher distribution costs.

It is apparent that this new classification is satisfactory to the railroads because it will give them a very decided increase in freight rates through the adjustment of commodity classifications and of minimum car-load shipments. It will be satisfactory to the wholesale trade because it will maintain the bulk of shipments through the wholesale channels. On the other hand it will increase the cost of transportation, and consequently, increase prices to farmers and other consumers. Yet the farmers and consumers who will foot the bill were not consulted and have had no voice whatever in the making of these new classifications and rules.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has protested against an authorization of this new classification by the railway commission and was allowed approximately two weeks in which to make a case. This is an absurdly short time for the study of a document containing 8,000 items upon which nearly ten years has been spent in the preparation. On behalf of the farmers of the West the council has protested against the increase in car-load minimum weights, the increase of freight rates through classification, and urged the abolition of the severe restrictions on mixed shipments and the unloading of petroleum products, and asked for a postponement to allow further time for study. It is important that the effect of this new classification should be more thoroughly understood before it is brought into effect. There is nothing to indicate that the railways are justified in increasing freight rates by this method, and other restrictions, apparently for the benefit of wholesalers, need to be thoroughly analyzed as well. Considering that this matter has been ten years in preparation a few months delay to give the farmers and consumers a chance to analyze it is a reasonable request, and precipitate action by the railway commission would be unjustifiable.

Labor and Protection

In his speech on the budget in the House of Commons, last week, W. G. Raymond, Liberal member for Brantford, after announcing that he would vote against the budget, stated that he would also vote against the Woodsworth amendment which was not in accordance with the platform of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada, and which did not represent the views of organized labor in Canada.

There is some justification for the criticism of Mr. Raymond. In January, 1921, a delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress appeared before the Drayton Tariff Commission and presented a statement on the tariff which asked for certain conditions for labor in industries enjoying protection, but which did not condemn protection and rather took it for granted. During 1920 a very large number of trade unions passed resolutions in favor of a permanent tariff commission, the function of which was to be the framing of a "scientific tariff." Organized labor in Canada, in fact, like organized labor in the United States, is largely in favor of a protective tariff, and during the last few months there have been protests from organized labor against tariff reductions on Canadian manufactured goods.

On the other hand the political movement of labor is seemingly against protection.

The Labor candidates in the election of 1921 stood on a platform which contained a plank asking for the "removal of taxation on the necessities of life," and "the abolition of fiscal legislation that leads to class privilege." The Woodsworth resolution was thus in accord with the platform of the Canadian Labor party, if not with the policy of organized labor. Labor politically and Labor economically, seem to be looking in opposing directions so far as the tariff is concerned, and urging contradictory policies upon the government.

The Dumping Regulation

The strong stand taken by the Progressives at Ottawa, on the dumping regulation issued by the minister of customs two days before the budget was brought down has had good results. Last Wednesday the minister announced that the new regulation had been suspended, thus bringing into force the old regulation which provided for a marginal difference of 5 per cent. between the export price and the fair market price in the country of export before the dumping duty can be imposed. The Progressives contended, and rightly so, that the effect of the new regulation abolishing the marginal difference of 5 per cent. was practically to raise the tariff between 4 and 5 per cent., thus wiping out all the value of the tariff reductions contained in the budget. The minister has shown discretion in suspending the new regulation, and has saved the government from an embarrassing situation, but it would have been more satisfactory to have had from both the minister and the government an assurance that the suspension would be permanent.

Prosperity and Tariff

The April issue of *Industrial Canada*, official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is largely devoted to the tariff question. City councils, boards of trade and other bodies in eastern industrial centres have passed resolutions protesting against any tariff reduction. *Industrial Canada* publishes a large number of photographs of industrial establishments, and the whole tenor of the issue leaves the impression that these industries will be crippled or ruined by any reduction in the tariff protection which they now enjoy.

First place in the issue is given to the report of the closing down of the Canadian Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company's plant, which it is claimed was due to insufficient protection, and that the company would have doubled its manufacturing capacity had the protection been increased. It is most unfair and misleading to attribute the troubles in the sheet-glass industry to the lack of tariff protection when already this industry enjoys a tariff of 25 per cent. The plain fact that any casual observer will realize is that there is comparatively little demand for sheet-glass in Canada today owing to the comparatively small amount of building being constructed. The lack of building is due to the abnormally high cost of construction, making it a decidedly doubtful investment, and the fact of the general business depression which has not demanded much increase either in residential or industrial building. Consequently, the demand for window glass has fallen off, and it is not a question of the tariff at all. The sheet-glass industry, like many other industries, can only prosper when business recovers.

Industrial Canada and the leaders of the protectionist forces are depending too much upon the tariff to bring about a return of business prosperity. What they fail to grasp is the fact that it is lack of buying power of their customers that is the cause of the business depression. For instance, it is stated on good authority that all the

agricultural implements required on the farms of Canada could easily be produced in one-third of the factories now devoted to that industry. The same applies in a degree to many other lines of manufactured goods. All these factories were profitably employed during the period of \$2.00 wheat. But when the price of farm products has dropped to pre-war it is absolutely impossible for the farmers to purchase their requirements, and consequently, the output of all these factories has been reduced. The enormous overhead expense becomes greater than many industries can carry. Many manufacturers turn to the tariff for relief without giving proper consideration to the real cause of their troubles.

Development of Dairying

A great deal of the talk on the need for more mixed farming in the prairie provinces is from those who are not familiar with the existing facts. The most commonly recognized index of "mixed farming" is dairying, and in this country the growth of dairying is best measured by the output of creamery butter. The following figures of the creamery-butter production in the prairie provinces for a period of eleven years is illuminating:

	Alta.	Sask.	Man.
1913	4,115,587	1,414,491	3,929,622
1914	5,444,806	2,716,400	4,761,355
1915	7,544,148	3,857,862	5,839,667
1916	8,521,784	4,337,958	6,574,510
1917	8,944,171	4,208,759	7,526,356
1918	9,053,237	5,009,014	8,450,132
1919	11,822,890	6,622,572	8,256,711
1920	11,821,291	6,638,895	7,666,802
1921	13,048,493	7,030,053	8,550,105
1922	15,417,070	8,901,145	10,559,601
1923	17,750,000	10,867,010	10,730,150

Thus the total make of creamery butter in 1913 was 9,459,700 pounds, which by 1923 had increased to 39,347,160 pounds, an increase of approximately 333 per cent. in this comparatively short period. Diversification in farming is making rapid strides. It is doubtful if any one-crop country ever made such rapid progress in diversification as that made in this country in the past decade. If all other industries were adjusting themselves to a self-reliant basis with equal rapidity it would be of advantage even to agriculture.

Canada Year Book

The 1922-23 issue of the *Canada Year Book* just published by R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, Ottawa, marks the highest peak of excellence in the production of this valuable work of reference. It contains 1,000 pages closely packed with up-to-date information regarding all matters of importance in Canada and the provinces. From this volume one can in a moment secure answers to many thousands of questions regarding the people, the industries, resources, trade, commerce, transportation, tariff, religion, politics and scores of other Canadian matters. Of the large number of questions which subscribers ask *The Guide* during the year the great bulk of them can be answered from this volume. It would be an extremely valuable book for each local association to have for reference, and is a necessary volume to any student of Canadian affairs.

For the past two years the Conservatives have condemned the King government for violating its pre-election pledges for lower tariffs. Now, however, they are charging that the government is ruining industries because it has reduced the tariff. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, who was minister of customs in the short-lived Meighen administration, sees danger in the single transferable vote in Dominion elections, and he calls upon the Senate to kill the bill. Mr. Baxter evidently wants to create another argument for Senate reform.

The Cave Men

By Ellis Parker Butler

Author of *Pigs is Pigs, etc.*

It happened I was down there in Carter County, where the subterranean wonder, known as Seven Echoes Cave is located, boarding with old Jed Measure, at Seven Echoes Farm, when the Bishop's Pulpit in that part called the Gothic Cathedral, caved over on top of Jed and ended his mortal career in one-tenth of a second. That happened sometime in the afternoon, and, when supper had been ready and waiting half an hour, Abundant, his daughter, came to me where I was sitting in the rocking chair on the front porch, and asked me if I would go over to the cave and call Jed. I took an electric torch and went over to the cave and found Jed as dead as a door nail.

For about a month Jed had been talking about the crack that had appeared behind the Bishop's Pulpit, and threatening to get cement and timber and shore up the pulpit and cement it up solid, so I guessed that when he began work at it the whole thing had skidded down, including about twenty tons of the ceiling and wall. A piece of pink stalactite had hit him and he was no more.

That was bad. It left his daughter, Abundant, a fatherless orphan, and destroyed the Bishop's Pulpit, one of the showiest features of Seven Echoes Cave, but it did something else that was, perhaps, worse. It ruined Seven Echoes Cave entirely.

I discovered this even before I knew Jed was quite dead. When I saw him on the floor of the cave motionless I tried to get him to show signs of life, and shouted, "Jed! Jed!" at him, and no echo came back. Always, when a person stood there and even so much as whispered a word the echo would come back. If you said, "Hello!" it would answer, "Hello!" and "Hello!" until the last echo came back from far down the cave, a soft gentle "lo!" And now there was no echo; not a sign of one. Those tons of rock falling had changed the acoustics entirely; they had not only killed Jed, but they had killed the whole seven echoes. Abundant was not only an orphan, but a pauper orphan, too.

Even while I was kneeling by poor old Jed there, I made up my mind what I would do. I would stand by Abundant. I don't say it wasn't pity, but I will say it was a good part love and liking. I was so sorry for the poor girl, singing away happily, maybe, in the kitchen up at the house, while I was there on my knees by her dead father! My heart ached for her, and I guess nothing else would ever have given me nerve enough to think of offering to help her.

I'll say, straight out and frank, that if you took every man in every sort of show business and stood them in a row according to merit, I would be at the tail end. I'm about the worst drawing card of the lot, and I know it. My line is sleight-of-hand, but I'm no good at it and never was. I admit that. When I took it up, I thought I was going to be a second Houdini, but in a couple of years, after I had been just about hissed off the stage of the cheapest two-a-day houses, I saw how I stacked up, and I listed my name for engagements with clubs and for children's birthday parties. I got a mighty poor living out of it, and that was about all.

I was six weeks in the hospital and then the doctor said I needed some months in high air, with no worry and good food, or I might turn out to be a real lunger and be done for. That was when I thought of good old Jed Measure, who had been a friend of my father and knew me when I was a kid. I got up nerve enough to write to him.

Old Jed was a fine old scout. He had been in the show business in one shape or another all his life, and many a time I had heard him tell father what he meant to do when he got along in years and saved up enough money to retire.

"Barra," he used to say to father, "there's just one business for a retired showman to retire to, and spend

his old age in ease and comfort, and that is the cave business."

It sounded reasonable, too. The cave business is good, steady business without any worry attached. If a man owns a nice, showy cave—not too big, but well located on some main automobile route—he only needs a few signs along the road and he is sure of a steady income. You don't have to carry fire insurance on a cave, or pay out a big pay roll. A man may have to wash down the stalagmites and stalactites once in a while to keep them shining, and he has to take time to show visitors through his cave, but that is about all his trouble and expense. The rest is clear profit.

Long before he retired Jed had pretty well selected the cave he meant to buy. He had looked at a couple of hundred caves in one part of the country and another, and he thought the Carter County cave field was the best.

There were 18 or 20 caves in Carter County, and that advertised the county and made folks want to go there, and one of the neatest

chest back against the cough with my hand, he made me feel like a long lost child.

For a week or two I couldn't do anything but sit in the rocker on the front porch and let Abundant bring me broth or a beaten-up egg and fix the rug round my knees, but in a week or two more I was able to move round and feed the chickens, and pretend I was doing work. By the time a month was up, I was able to work in the garden a little, and attend to the cows and fences, when Jed was busy taking parties through the cave. I guess I loved Abundant from the first minute I saw her, but what right had I to think of a girl like that when nobody knew how my lungs would turn out, and I hadn't a cent, and she was the daughter of Jed Measure, cave owner and all? I almost wept when I thought how sweet and gentle and lovely she was, and I such a

busted wreck, with nothing to look forward to.



"All right then," I said, taking a new grip on my courage. "I'll ask you not to marry that Rance fellow."

pieces of cave property in the lot was this Seven Echoes Cave. It was the only cave Jed knew that would echo back at you seven times, each echo distinct and clear. So, when he had saved up enough money Jed bought the cave and took Abundant down there and went into the cave business, meaning to spend the rest of his life in it, as he did, poor fellow.

When Jed got my letter saying I was hard-up and sick and all, he did just what you might expect any old showman to do—he telegraphed me money to take me to Carter County, and said he wanted me to stay as long as I liked. He said there was work enough round the farm—easy work—to pay my board and lodging, and when I got off the train, all skin and bones and bent over like an old man, and holding my

Jed was mighty proud of his cave. He had put in new steps where you go down from the Fairy Drawing-room to the Giant's Cathedral, and again where you go up from the Giant's Cathedral to the Palace of the Gods, and he kept the cave as neat as a pin. Abundant used to dust off the stalagmites and stalactites every day or two, and once a week she washed them down with soap and water.

The seven echoes—and this is the truth—were the making of Jed's cave. He had a bishop's pulpit and a pipe organ and all the other trimmings a good cave has to have, but every other

cave in Carter County had the same, and it couldn't be disputed that Jed's cave was back off the main road quite a distance. People came to Jed's cave to hear the echoes and it was no use pretending anything else. With the echoes gone, Jed's cave was nothing but a tenth-rate cave, and not worth bothering about in a county that was full of caves.

When I had worked poor old Jed out from under the stalactites and had shouldered his lifeless form, I carried him to his house, but I did not have the heart to tell Abundant about the dead echoes. I just couldn't do it while she was in her first burst of sorrow. I padlocked the cave door and put a sign at the gate of the farm. "Closed because of death in family," and did what I could about the funeral and all.

After it was all over I talked with Abundant. I asked her what she thought she would do now. It was pitiful to see her trying to be brave and cheerful. She said she thought she would just let things go along as usual. Probably, she said, she would have to get an extra hand to work on the farm, and a woman to be a sort of a chaperone, but she said she couldn't do anything but stay on the place and run the cave and the farm and live on the income.

How could I tell her how bad things were? The farm had never earned a cent and never would; Jed had told me that. The farm was nothing but local color. One of the first rules of the Carter County Cave-owners' Association was that every cave-owner must be a farmer or appear to be a farmer. The trade liked it. The cave-seeing trade was high class and liked to think of Carter County as plain farm country owned by plain farmers, sweet and unspoiled and unsophisticated, with nothing of the Coney Island thing about it. The minute Carter County began to be Coney Islandish the big car people would pass it by. That was plain common sense; many a cave has been ruined by the owner putting in a soft-drink stand or ice cream tables. The best-cave-seeing trade likes the rustic line, with maybe the woman of the place coming out in a gingham apron and sunbonnet to offer a glass of butter-milk. Then the cave-seeing trade feels it has sort of discovered the cave. When it gets to look like a regular side-show place a cave gets passed up.

For that reason the Carter County cave owners all kept up the simple rustic stuff, and had a few cows and chickens round and wore blue jeans, but there was no money in the farms. Abundant Measure's farm was one of the worst of the lot, too.

There was another thing. Jed hadn't been able to pay cash down for the full value of his farm. He had given a mortgage in part payment, and had let the interest payments get behind, and the man that owned the mortgage was a fellow named Rance Titherweight. He had a bad eye. I did not like him at all, and I did not like the way he looked at Abundant when he came round. He was a big, fat man, almost fifty if not fully that, and I was afraid of what he might propose now that Jed was gone and he had Abundant more or less in his fat paws, so to speak.

In our talk Abundant told me about the mortgage and all, but it did not seem to worry her. She said Jed had expected to take in enough from cave-seers that season to pay up all the interest and something on the principal, and that he would have done it before but that he had spent so much repairing the house and out-buildings.

For two or three days after the funeral I walked around that farm like a lost soul trying to think of something I could do for Abundant, and Rance Titherweight bothered me a lot. He came to the farm every day, driving up in his glossy car, and telling Abundant that she must not worry, and holding her hand longer than necessary when he came and when he went, the fat snake! I could see she hated to

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Planning the Year's Club Work

Some of the Factors That Make for Success, Which it is Well to Consider---By Amy J. Roe

ABOUT one of the easiest things for any group of people to do is to form an organization. After an inspirational address by a speaker who perhaps has come a long distance to deliver it or urged on by the necessity of taking immediate action on some project of interest to the community, a new society, club, lodge or branch of some large organization springs suddenly into being. Officers are duly elected, a name adopted and those present disperse to their respective homes in varying attitudes of mind. Some enjoy a feeling of satisfaction that something definite has been accomplished, others are slightly confused as to the purpose and aims of the organization and at a loss to understand the difference between it and other organizations they have brought into being in the past, some are rejoicing that their little community has at last linked up with one of the important movements of the day while still others are skeptical as to how long the new club will last after the first wave of enthusiasm has died out.

To make an organization successful and keep it in good running order requires infinitely more thought, tact, patience and perseverance. But like most difficult things it is interesting and very much worth while and gives more satisfaction to the promoters and workers to say nothing of the pleasure and profit to the whole community. The reward is threefold; better social times, a deepening of the intellectual life of the members, and a higher standard of leadership among the workers.

Need Definite Objectives

To be successful in life the individual man or woman needs to have definite objectives. True, they may reach those objectives in the course of time, but they immediately aim at some more difficult and more desirable goal and keep on working towards it. So it is with the group of individuals that have formed themselves into a club or society. If they should happen to choose an aimless course and "just let things happen," then usually nothing happens and they find their efforts end in failure.

There is nothing quite so inspirational and encouraging as success and it is well for any organization of women either of the farm, town or village, to take stock of the present status of their club, map out their course and plan for some good things for the future. What are some of the steps which lead to success in club work?

When Mrs. J. McNaughton was addressing the 1924 convention of the Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, on the History of the Association, she attributed the success of the S.W.G.G.A., in the early pioneer days when they were small in numbers, and with no funds, to the selection of big objectives and to concentration on those one or two big questions in a whole-hearted and wholesale way. The objectives chosen then were: the winning of the franchise for women and better medical aid for rural communities. The selection of those large objectives aroused interest and created a feeling of loyalty to the organization that was working for them and gave the rank and file of the women members a wider and more interesting field of work. It pays to aim at something big if you really want to get people to work enthusiastically and to lift them out of some of their own petty, worrying problems.

For that reason a club which is linked up with some provincial or national organization having large and important aims can do more for its members than can the independent local club which may thrive well for a short while, because of some peculiar circumstance or because of the driving force of strong leadership of one or two individuals in the community who have some particular object in view. The linking-up with other communities and the working for a common purpose is a strong factor in creating interest and for making for efficient and satisfactory work. Numbers with their consequent power count when it comes to reaching objectives.

Selection of Work

Service is the keynote for the success. A society should help the members in their homes, help them to serve the community in which they live and give training in citizenship. The keeping of a proper balance between these three types of work is a real test of the ability of the officers in charge, and for the leaders who are behind the forming of the organization. Failure to reach any of these fields of interest will result in failure in rousing the interest and sympathies of a number of women in the community.

Objectives are not reached in a day. Neither are they reached without a fairly definite plan of action. One of the most important steps to success is a well thought-out program.

A program adds zest and interest because it allows members time to properly prepare for the meetings. The pleasure that comes from a task well done will be reflected in a desire to attempt even better and more difficult things the next time. The woman who knows early in the year that she has to prepare a paper on the storing of garden vegetables or on canning garden produce has time to collect material, and she is able to give information which is interesting to the rest of the members. The woman who is asked to prepare a paper on the storing of Laws of the Province, needs plenty of time to collect literature and get in touch with individuals who are able to give her the necessary information. Planning the work ahead gives the members time to do their work well.

Have Everyone Working

Someone has said that: "It is better

to have ten men working than to have one man doing the work of ten." But one of the commonest complaints that one hears about club work is that the biggest share of the work falls heavily on the shoulders of a small number of workers. Usually that means that the officers carry the heavy end of the work. A well worked out plan prevents this from happening. By executive meetings or a committee meeting a program can be so planned that every last member take some part, big or small, in the club work for the year. That leaves the officers free to plan for larger work and increased membership. The greater number of people taking part in club meetings, the more interest will be aroused. Having the same person presiding for a long period of time, or the same small number giving papers is one of the quickest ways to boredom for the rest of the members. No matter how good an officer a certain person is, the chances are that someone else will do the work just about as well if she is given the opportunity and the practice. Care should be taken not to overwork the faithful few and let the majority shirk or half-heartedly carry their responsibilities.

With a definite program there is a better opportunity of judging the general direction of the work and apportioning the time to be devoted to the different types of work. If the club has taken upon itself the task of, let us say, maintaining a restroom in the local marketing centre, and it also is studying legislation for women and children and wants to keep well acquainted with current happenings, as well as have a few meetings that will help the homemaker with her problems of everyday living and provide for a few good social events where everybody is concerned with nothing else save having a jolly time, there is a real need for a well thought out program or something will be crowded out and neglected.

What are some of the characteristics of a good program? Something already has been said about giving proper balance to the work. There should be a variety of interest and yet there should be a definite continuity in all the activities so that the members will be satisfied that they are steadily making progress in the direction of the purpose for which the organization was first formed. Dances, card parties and

socials have their place, but an organization which only has these types of meetings for its members is falling far short of a worth-while aim. Debates, lectures, short courses, literary and musical evenings fill a real need in the intellectual life of the members, but there is a possibility sometimes, of having too much even of a good thing. It's the proper mixture of the social and the intellectual that builds for a lasting organization. The program should neither be too highbrow nor too common.

Should be a Practical Value

The program should have strong practical features. Seasonable topics, such as: gardening, canning, happenings at Ottawa, the session of the provincial legislature, should be included. Just as one would expect an organized group of newspaper women to study phases of journalism, or a society of artists to study their art, or a teachers' organization to study some question relating to their own profession, so you would expect farm women to study matters relating to their own particular business that of homemaking and housekeeping, and its relative activities on the farm such as: horticulture, bee-keeping, poultry raising. These are subjects the farm woman confronts almost every day of her life, and she wants to know how to do her work more efficiently, and get the greatest returns possible from the work she does. She can get considerable assistance in this through an organization of women interested in the same subjects. She should also be able to get some assistance in the proper feeding, clothing, and caring for the health of her family. The farm women's scope of interest is so very wide that there is a wealth of material to choose from in drawing up a program.

Usually the social events take care of themselves without an expenditure of very much effort. People will flock to a meeting where they are fairly certain of having a real jolly evening. There is almost an endless variety of social programs which may be arranged. Amateur dramatics, mock trials, parliaments, and elections are interesting and enjoyable. Special day (St. Patrick, April Fool, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving) socials are good excuses for an evening of merriment. Dances and card parties, games and picnics, are popular in a great many communities and make a pleasant break in a program that might be otherwise a little over-serious. Many of the social evenings can be turned to good account when the club wants to add to its treasury funds.

Lines of Community Service

When it comes to a matter of deciding on some line of activity that will be of service to the community there are a number of things which may be considered. The needs of the local school and church should be studied, possibly there is a project on foot to build a community hall, establish a restroom, start a local library, build a skating rink, organize a municipal hospital district, or engage a public school nurse for the municipality. Any of these could well be made one of the aims of a club, but whatever project is chosen it should not occupy all the time and attention of the members, else when the object is achieved there will be a danger of interest relaxing too greatly. Some individuals will work extremely hard for a definite project, and after that is accomplished it is difficult to get them



One of the most enjoyable events a club can arrange is a picnic, where every member of the family can have a jolly time

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Making the Shack Homey

A Few Suggestions and Observations Gleaned From My Own Experience---By Kathleen M. Strange

It is the fate of most women settlers in Western Canada to start in with the shack home. Dotted all over Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are these little frame buildings of one or two rooms—some of them now cast aside for the more pretentious and well-equipped farm homes which progress and prosperity have produced—but many of them still tenanted by old timers who have never managed to get further ahead; others the first homes of the newcomers of today.

The man who comes into this Western country and homesteads, and the man who comes with a small amount of capital to expend on buildings, both alike invariably erect the small log house or frame shack to serve as dwelling quarters. Sometimes it is the lonely dwelling of the bachelor homesteader, sometimes the home of the young husband and wife making their start out in life together on the land, and sometimes, alas, it is the all too inadequate dwelling place for the large family. In the great majority of cases these shack homes are ill-equipped for comfort or convenience and too often unattractive, yet with the expenditure of a little time and effort and the judicious outlay of a small amount of money, they can not only be made comfortable and convenient, but delightful places wherein to live.

Almost every woman thrives in an attractive and congenial atmosphere and it would seem to be the first duty of a man who has his wife's happiness at heart to see that the place in which she has to spend the greater part of her daily life shall be, at almost any cost, as comfortable and pleasant as it is possible to make it. A woman, too, knows that a man responds very readily to pleasant surroundings and she should make it her business to see that the shack home, however simple it may be, shall be a home, indeed so far as her efforts can make it.

Four years ago I came straight from a well regulated city home to our Alberta farm. There were no buildings other than a one-room frame shack, 14 by 20 feet, which had been built several years before by the previous owners and which had become more or less dilapidated through wind and weather and general abuse. This little old shack, looking like an ugly grey wooden box, stood on a rising patch of bald prairie facing east. The view from the doorway was of unbroken grain fields merging into a horizon of low hills, with neither a tree nor a patch of brush to break the monotony of the outlook. To the north stretched pasture land undulating slightly to a horizon of short patchy brush with the blue gleam of a distant lake. To south and west still more fields of grain.

Now this unlovely shack in its bare setting was to constitute my "home" for at least six months before it would be possible to build and equip a suitable dwelling house. I decided at once that I must exercise both my imagination and my common sense to make life possible during those forthcoming months, and the alterations and improvements I made, with the assistance of my husband and the expenditure of very little actual cash, more than justified the effort.

It was already late summer when we arrived so that I could not do much to improve outside conditions. If I had arrived in spring time I should have started in with a garden first of all, with plenty of flowers and a vine to climb around my doorway. Every woman enjoys a flower garden and the care of it will prove an endless source of pleasure and a joy for ever. If you are going to build, set your shack in the shadiest position, as sheltered as possible from the north, and let the views from your doorway and windows be as pleasant as possible. Remember that during the summer months your door will be open most of the time and will frame a picture that will either depress or gladden you. A southern aspect is always preferable and your garden will thrive there.

We did not trouble to paint the outside of our shack as it was to be a temporary home only, but if the shack home is to be the dwelling place for any length of

time I would advise the expenditure of some money in paint. Not only does paint act as a preservative, but it makes the little place so much more attractive both to those who dwell within and those who pass by. On our bald prairies the little patch of color is a welcome sight to weary eyes.

Outside the door of our shack someone had partially dug a huge hole. This, I learned, was to have been a cellar over which the shack could be drawn when the digging was completed. It did not take us long to square off the hole, put in a rough flooring and shelve three sides. In one corner we built a screened-in meat safe. The shack itself stood on runners which elevated it a few inches from the ground thus allowing for a cool current of air beneath. When all was ready the shack was drawn over the hole, a trap-door cut in the floor and a flight of steps constructed. We were thus provided with a cool, sanitary and adequate cellar.

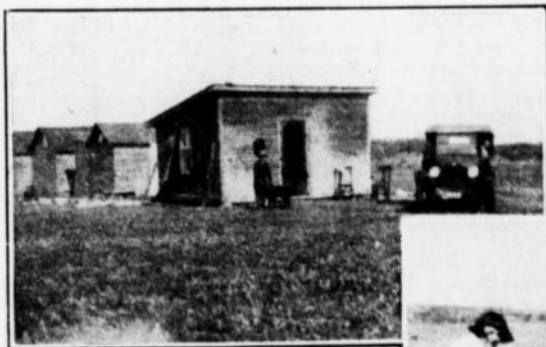
The interior of the shack was at first a disheartening problem. Clothing hung around the walls everywhere that space permitted. The room was cluttered with an assortment of furniture and in the centre dominating all was a huge cook-stove. This stove took up much valuable space and, as it was summer time, added to the general heat and discomfort.

The first item was to have the walls

my husband erect rows of shelves extending from the floor almost to the roof. On the right hand side these shelves were wider and extended only half way along the wall. The rest of the space was turned into a commodious clothes closet. This closet was provided with a pole and a good supply of coat-hangers. One of the best expenditures a farm woman can make is for clothes hangers, for thus she can be assured that the clothing will be kept in excellent condition, free from creases and in good shape. The shelves at the side of this closet contained the towels and linen used in the kitchen. In our own case we used granaries as bedrooms and were thus able to keep our personal clothing in our own quarters, but when the shack must serve all purposes this closed-in cupboard, with its pole and hangers, and the adjacent shelves makes an excellent space saver and an actual economy in the care of clothing.

Next the doorway and windows were properly screened and we were ensured plenty of fresh air without the burden of flies.

Then the stove was moved to a more convenient position. I had it pushed back into the north-west corner, leaving just sufficient space behind and at the side for cleaning purposes and the installation of a large covered wood box. On the wall behind we nailed a large flat board, equipped with hooks. On this hung all the utensils commonly used in cooking operations, from the pots and pans down to the cooking spoons and potato masher. To the right hand of this stove, just beneath the north window, I had my husband build me a collapsible table. When not in use this hung flat against



The little one-room shack in which the Strange family lived on arrival at Fennedale Farm, Fenn. Alberta. Granaries are in the background.



Mrs. Strange, busy with the weekly family wash.



A friendly neighbor dropped in to give Mrs. Strange, Sr., some advice on bread-making.

fixed. The ragged paper was all torn down and replaced with beaver boarding. This meant the expenditure of some cash, but the improvement was so great that it was a very worth-while expenditure. Beaver boarding is inexpensive and can be obtained in a wide variety of colors and styles. The color I chose was a pretty grey with darker grey strips. There are many other ways of finishing off the walls, either by simply painting the woodwork, or by the use of building paper which is warm and can also be painted any color one desires. This again is a matter of personal taste and available funds.

The floor of my shack was already covered with a good printed oilcloth in excellent condition, but to a newcomer I would advise the investment in something bright with a nondescript pattern which will give the room a cheerful appearance and yet be easily kept clean. If one cannot afford any covering for the floor, the boards can be either oiled, painted or stained, and most farm women possess, or able to make themselves, the attractive rag rugs which cost so little.

I next purchased several yards of cheap cretonne. One can measure up one's needs roughly first, but any odd scraps that may be over will come in for a variety of uses as necessity arises and the money expended is never wasted. I used my cretonne, a black ground with a pretty trellis of roses, to curtain my windows and shelves. I secured some cotton waste and made some big bunchy cushions. An old windsor couch, used in emergency as a bed, was newly covered with the cretonne and banked with cushions. Dyed factory cotton, finished with a border of contrasting color, also makes pretty inexpensive curtains.

On either side of the doorway I had

the wall. This table proved itself an excellent time and effort saver, owing to its close proximity to the stove. I used it for the preparation of meals, as a serving table and as an ironing board. The shelves at this end of the room contained the crockery and cooking utensils and all the clutter of equipment used in the daily round of household routine. We called this the "kitchen end." Everything appertaining to the preparation of meals and the routine of housework found its home at this end of the shack.

The other half of the room I endeavored to make as nearly as possible our "living-room." Two comfortable rockers were purchased and provided with cushions. The windsor couch, with its gay new cover, stood against the wall in the corner. The shelves held a good supply of books and magazines. The dining table was covered with white oilcloth, but when not in use I supplemented this with a square of blue felt. A vase of freshly cut flowers or a plant always stood on this table.

The water problem was the biggest of all to solve. I had come from a city home and was used to running water. I had no use for the uncovered bucket standing around the dusty room which necessitated frequent trips to the well—a persistent and unpleasant chore. Between us we devised a "water system." This was only practicable from spring thaw till freeze-up, but it more than justified the expenditure we made and we are still using it after

nearly four years until such time as we can afford to install a commercial water system. We first purchased a large galvanized iron tank with a cover and sufficient length of pipe to extend from the pump to the door of the shack. The tank was installed in the coolest spot, just outside the doorway of the shack. The pipe line we lowered into the ground a few inches, so that it was out of the way and not exposed to the sun. It then only required to start up the engine and the water would pump through the line of pipe over to the tank. The tank was pumped full every other day and well cleaned out before each refilling. Directly freeze-up came we had to dispense with the pipe line and move the tank inside the shack, when the hauling of water again became necessary, but during the four or five months that it was practicable it worked admirably and repaid us in time and labor saved for the expenditure we made.

For our toilet operations I secured a large wooden box which I stood on end. The top was covered with oilcloth and the open front curtained with some of the cretonne. A shelf inside provided accommodation for shaving tackle, tooth brushes and paste, soap supplies, etc. On this improvised table stood a pitcher and bowl. Above it hung a good mirror and a rack for combs and brushes. I saw to it that a good supply of clean towels was furnished daily.

When sleeping quarters have to be accounted for in the one-room shack, a little alteration in the arrangement of the furniture is all that is necessary. Perhaps you will care to curtain off a corner, or if the space is very limited, a spread of cretonne to cover the bed, with a few attractive pillows piled thereon, will give the illusion of a day couch.

If your husband is a good hand at carpentry, perhaps he will build you a corner cupboard. Such a cupboard, equipped with a glass door at top and a solid door beneath, is a great space saver as well as a pleasant and attractive addition to the room.

To the woman with imagination and good taste there are endless ways of improving and beautifying shack life. Some of the little additions I put into effect may

suggest still further ideas to you. Any expenditure that is made is not for temporary improvements, for when the big house comes along all the cretonne and the oilcloth and even the shelving that had to be purchased can be put to good use.

Above all, however humble your effort, strive to retain the "home" atmosphere. The little additions—the books and flowers, the comfort suggested by home-made rugs and cushions, however simple their construction—all these personal touches will help to beautify the shack and bring joy and pleasure to the hearts that dwell therein.

My husband and I always worked in "double harness." He gave me assistance in the installing of all the little additions and improvements that made housework lighter and I saw to it that my work was so arranged that I could give him time to attend to the business interest of the farm. I have helped him with correspondence as our business venture grew and made more insistent demands upon our time. Through my experiences on the farm I have learned a systematic household routine. I have learned to think ahead, to prepare intelligently and to conserve my effort. Our farming scheme is such now that my experience as a business woman has not hampered my success in meeting my problems but has helped me. I find myself thankful for the circumstances that placed me in what at first appeared to be uncongenial atmosphere, but which eventually taught me enduring lessons of patience, courage and achievement.



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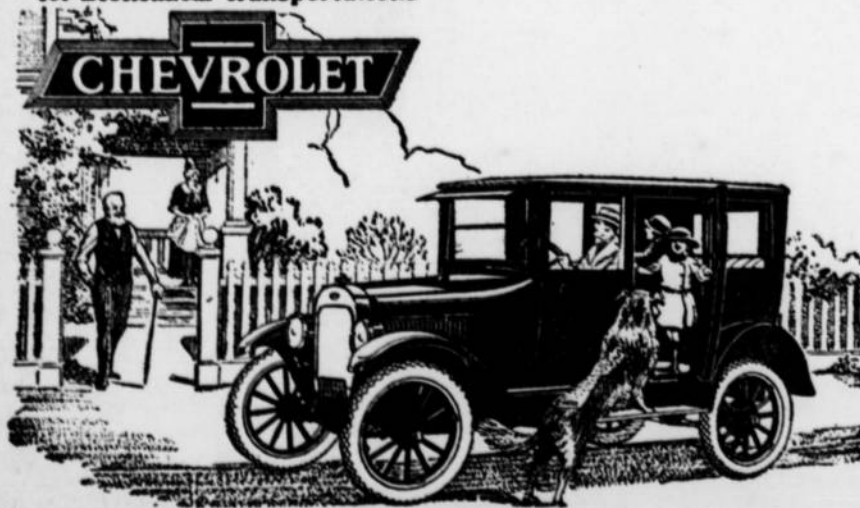
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Mixing of Religion and Business

Of All Strange Mixings the Most Momentous—

By Dr. S. G. Bland

IN a previous article I discussed the remarkable way in which in this age things once thought incompatible are being jumbled together.

Religion and amusements, once kept severely apart, are now amazingly mixed. Religion and politics, though still quite distinguishable, are beginning to be confused despite frantic efforts on both sides to keep them apart.

But of all the mixings, perhaps the most momentous is the mixing of religion and business. True, there has always been some sort of recognition that each ought to have a flavoring of the other. Religion, it was frequently pointed out, usually had a business side, and this business side, it was admitted, should be managed in a business way. It was always conceded that religion had something to say about business, that business, so to speak, was within religion's sphere of influence. But both in extent and in character this sphere of influence was not easy to delimit, and modern business especially, had undergone such a rapid and enormous expansion that religion had practically abandoned any effort to assert whatever vague kind of sovereignty it claimed. Business in its monstrous growth had escaped all control except that of the law, and had left slow-footed law far in the rear. In one form or another—mining, manufacturing, importing, selling, railway building, railway management, marine transportation, city building and management, etc., etc.—business had drawn into its service the ablest minds of the age—the most imaginative, the most creative, the most ambitious, the boldest, the most resourceful. It had become able in one way or another to control legislation, to get the laws passed that suited its schemes, and to employ the keenest legal talent in circumventing any that despite its sleepless vigilance, had succeeded in getting in its way.

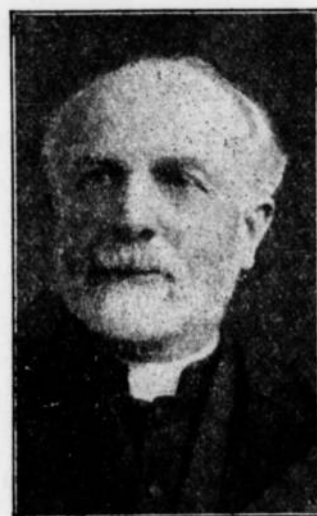
It is probable that the historian five hundred years from now, will see as the symbolical figure of the last fifty or hundred years, this youthful giant bestriding the world like a Colossus for whom no task was too hard, no danger too great, no enterprise too vast. And before this monstrous thing half-human, half-brute, suggesting in some of its aspects the uncouth idols of India, or the human-headed bulls of ancient Nineveh, the Church of God has spoken of it softly and deferentially, and gone into ecstasies of gratitude when the monster, in a moment of good nature or of fear of the hereafter, tossed it a little of its abundant loot for the alleviating of the sin and misery for which business itself was mainly responsible.

Half-brute, half-human, conscienceless and savage, yet honorable and serviceable too, its aims for the most part right, however immoral its methods, engaged in a divine task, the satisfaction of human needs, the discovery and development of the measureless wealth stored by the Creator in soil, and forest, and mine, and waterfall.

The failure of the Church to guide and inspire this tremendous modern development of what is called business, seems to me to be the most tragical failure in her history, unless it be her failure long ere this to have put an end, at least among Christian nations, to war. The feudal system was another monstrous thing, half-human and half-brute, that grew up in a lawless and ignorant age. It gave some order and protection but was fruitful in license and oppression. Yet

it seems to me that the mediaeval church recognized its duty to control this wild thing, and made a more vigorous effort to do so than the modern church has done with the commercial and industrial system of the nineteenth century.

The feudal age was a stormy age. Feudalism at its best was only organized anarchy. Nevertheless, the Church made her influence felt. Lawless passions were sometimes curbed. In church, and monastery, and convent, secure asylums were provided. The truce of God erected barriers around certain days and seasons that feudal fighters in their almost unceasing wars dared not disregard. I would think that the wild knights and barons of feudal times felt, after all, a more influential respect for the Church of those days than their successors in modern business have felt for the Church of theirs.



Dr. S. G. Bland

And while the Roman Catholic church cannot in the least be excused, for the failure has been the failure of the universal church, still it must be accepted mainly by the Protestant churches, for it has been the Protestant boast (and by no means wholly a discreditable one) that this mighty system of modern business has grown up most strong and flourishing in Protestant lands such as the British Empire, the United States and Prussia. There has been in it a daring and an energy characteristic of Protestantism. But Protestant churches have not known how to control, still less to inspire, this mighty child of theirs. But now at last the wonderful and beautiful thing is coming to pass. The spirit of Christ, which is destined to pervade all things, and to abolish everything it cannot pervade, is beginning to pervade modern business. Not so often now do you hear the words, "It's business," spoken with the awe and finality with which an oriental would pronounce a magic formula, or a South Sea Islander would say of something, "It is taboo." Instead, you will hear that great, and lovely, and distinctively Christian word, service. Out of the strife and the chaos of business itself is struggling a new ethic and a new system, only imperfectly aware of its origin and its goal, but sincere and powerful. Rotary, Kiwanis, Gyro, Lions, and I know not what other clubs are at work on something, the ultimate form of which no man knows. But at the heart of all of them is a new and mysterious impulse. They may pass, but the impulse will abide and grow ever purer and deeper, for it is rooted in the divinest principle of Christianity.

The age of the business buccaneer is fast passing. Religion and business are beginning to mix. And quite possibly the Christianization of modern business may not prove nearly as difficult as it may once have seemed. After all, this big and oft-times brutal thing is not really cruel at heart. It was brutal because it was strong and youthful, and had not learned to think. It was a young athlete, trained for hard struggles, and in these struggles carelessness of the weaker that went down and were trampled under foot. But nothing un-Christ-like can stand before the all-conquering might of the Christ. Feudalism has vanished. Its massive castles could not save it. Slavery has been blown to fragments, however helpless its victims. The Christian Church is slowly but surely gathering her irresistible forces to abolish war and to pervade and inspire the whole vast machinery of production and exchange with the spirit of mutual service.

Let's Eat Milk

Ways of Serving This Valuable Food When Children

Object—By Margaret M. Speechly

YOU know that milk is more than a drink or a beverage—it is a valuable food of which each child needs at least four cups every day, whether he's under school age or studying in the grades. I can hear a chorus of voices say, "But my Tommy refuses to drink milk—what can I do?" The solution of the problem lies in fooling Tommy. Give him his allowance in the form of milk puddings, ice cream, milk soups, scallops, chowders and other nourishing dishes without saying a word about it. He will never suspect that he is being fooled and you will be free from worry.

Another good scheme is to take the teacher into your confidence. If she will give the entire room a talk about the value of milk, Tommy will probably pay more attention to her than to you—strange though it may seem. Or perhaps the public health nurse could do some good work among the conscientious objectors at school. Weighing and measuring the children soon shows who have been neglecting their milk and if this is done regularly there will be some incentive to keep gaining.

Even though Tommy does like drinking milk it is safer to give him part of his quota in various forms than to over-do it. Most children love using straws because they feel quite grown up and like to pretend they are at a soda fountain or booth. Quite apart from the fun they have, the use of straws is excellent because it prevents rapid drinking. If milk is swallowed quickly, discomfort often results and they turn against this valuable food.

Junket

Very popular with both children and adults is junket which is really solidified milk.

1 junket tablet. 1 T. lukewarm water. 4 c. milk. 1 tsp. salt. 3 T. sugar. Flavoring.

Dissolve junket in lukewarm water. Heat milk to lukewarm in double boiler. Add salt and sugar. Test by letting a drop fall on inside of wrist. It is ready when no sensation of either cold or heat is felt. Put in dissolved junket and flavoring. Stir quickly, pour immediately into a glass dish and set in a warm place until firm. Chill and serve. It is often a good idea to pour the mixture into glass custard cups for the children. If moved while setting the junket will separate into curds and whey. If the milk has become too hot, allow it to cool to lukewarm before putting in rennet. A drop or two of pink coloring often appeals to a child. Fruit can be added for a change.

Cream Tapioca

1 c. tapioca. 2 c. milk. 2 eggs. 1 c. sugar. 1 tsp. salt. 1 tsp. vanilla.

Soak tapioca in cold milk or water over night. In the morning scald the milk in a double boiler, add tapioca and cook until it is soft and transparent. Separate eggs, beat yolks, add sugar and salt and on to this pour the hot milk and tapioca, stirring all the time. Return to boiler and cook three minutes. Remove, add flavoring and fold in stiffly-beaten whites. Serve either hot or cold, plain or with a fruit sauce.

Spanish Cream

2 T. gelatin. 3 c. milk. 3 eggs. 1 c. sugar. 1 tsp. salt. 1 tsp. vanilla.

Soak the gelatin in one cup of cold

milk in top of double boiler until soft. Place over hot water until gelatin is thoroughly dissolved and add rest of milk. While heating, separate eggs, beat yolks and add sugar and salt. Pour hot milk over this mixture slowly, stir well and return to double boiler. Stir constantly till thickened. Strain and set aside to cool. When commencing to thicken fold in stiffly-beaten whites and pour into a cold wet mould. When set turn out and serve with cream. Small moulds are popular with children.

Baked Rice

4 c. milk. 4 T. rice. 1 tsp. salt. 1 c. sugar. Nutmeg.

Put rice in a strainer, pour cold water through it and pick over. Butter a baking dish, put in rice, salt and nutmeg and add milk. Bake in a very slow oven for about three hours, stirring occasionally. This makes a lovely creamy pudding.

Vanilla Ice Cream

1 T. flour. 1 c. sugar. 1 egg. 3 c. scalded milk. 3 c. thin cream. 1 T. vanilla.

Mix the flour and sugar together. Add egg slightly beaten. Pour the hot milk on

to this mixture, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water 15 minutes. Cool, add cream and flavoring. Freeze and serve.

Sour Milk Biscuit

2 c. flour. 2 T. butter. 1 tsp. soda. 1 tsp. salt. 1 tsp. sugar. About 1 c. sour milk.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in or rub in butter and add enough milk to make a stiff dough. Handle as quickly as possible and mix only enough to thoroughly blend ingredients.

Cream Soups

The basis of these nourishing milk dishes is a thin white sauce, to which is added strained vegetable pulp. This is made by mashing thoroughly cooked vegetable and pressing it through a sieve. In the case of tomato each cup of pulp needs one-eighth teaspoon soda to prevent curdling.

Thin White Sauce

2 T. butter. 2 T. flour. 1 tsp. salt. 2 c. milk.

Melt butter in double boiler, add flour and salt, combine thoroughly. Add milk slowly, stirring all the time until thickened. Cook for 15 minutes longer and add two cups vegetable pulp. Remove when thoroughly heated and serve.

Scallops and Creamed Dishes

Vegetables, fowl or meats combined with a medium white sauce, are particularly appetizing and nutritious. Scalloped dishes consist of alternate layers of cooked vegetables and sauce with buttered crumbs sprinkled over the top. This is browned in the oven. Creamed dishes consist of diced, cooked vegetables heated in a medium white sauce.

Medium White Sauce

4 T. butter. 4 T. flour. 1 tsp. salt. 2 c. milk.

Melt butter in top of double boiler, add flour and salt and combine thoroughly. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly till thick. Cook 15 minutes longer.

Vegetable Chowder

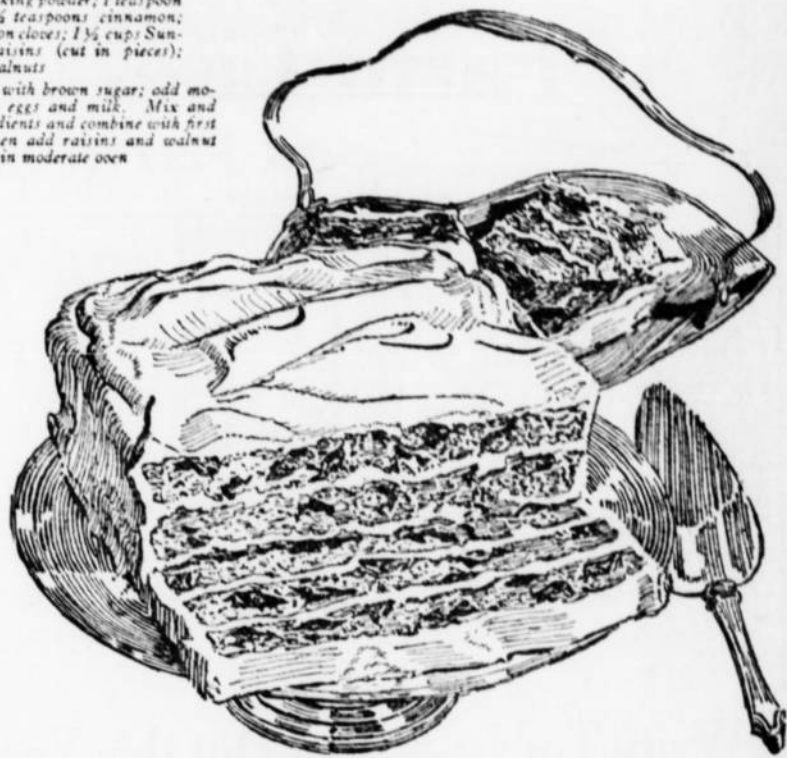
3 med. carrots. 4 med. potatoes. 3 small onions. 2 c. tomatoes. 2 T. butter. 3 T. flour. 2 c. milk. 2 tsp. salt.

Cut carrots and potatoes into small pieces and cook in boiling salted water for 20 minutes. Chop onion finely, cook in butter five minutes and add to the other vegetables with the tomatoes. Mix the flour to a smooth paste with a little of the cold milk. Add rest of milk to the vegetable mixture, bring to the boiling point, thicken with flour paste, season and cook ten minutes longer. Serve hot.

Sun-Maid Raisin Nut Cake

1/2 cup butter; 1 cup brown sugar; 1/2 cup molasses; 2 eggs; 1 cup sour milk; 2 1/2 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon; 1/2 teaspoon cloves; 1 1/2 cups Sun-Maid Raisins (cut in pieces); 1/2 cup walnuts

Cream butter with brown sugar; add molasses, beaten eggs and milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients and combine with first mixture. Then add raisins and walnut meats. Bake in moderate oven



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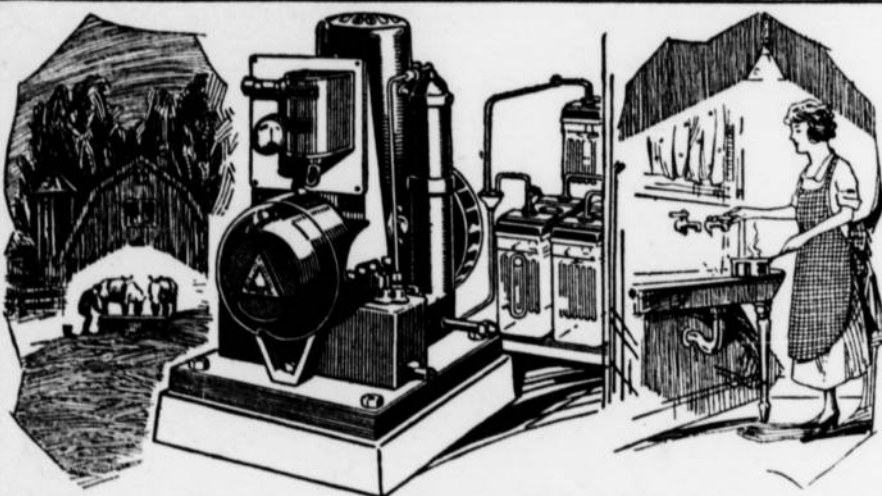
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Reducing Kitchen Mileage

An Inconvenient Workshop Re-arranged—Many Miles Saved—

By Margaret M. Speechly

I WONDER if you have fallen heir to one of those huge built-on kitchens in which you have to walk huge distances during the course of a day. In erecting most houses on the prairies, the question of saving labor seldom seems to have entered the heads of the carpenters, with the result that a tremendous number of unnecessary miles are travelled each year by homemakers on farms—no wonder they are tired at nights.

We women, too, have made mistakes. Although badly planned kitchens have been "wished on us" we have not given a great deal of thought to the re-arrangement of our workshops. Even though money is scarce much can be done by taking stock of equipment and placing it in such a way that the kitchen mileage can be considerably reduced.

Take a look at the two illustrations. Fig. 1 shows a large, inconvenient kitchen as it was before the re-arrangement. The homemaker and her husband, who is handy with hammer and saw, realized that in order to prevent physical bank-

house long before she decided that the kitchen was going to be the death of her if something wasn't done.

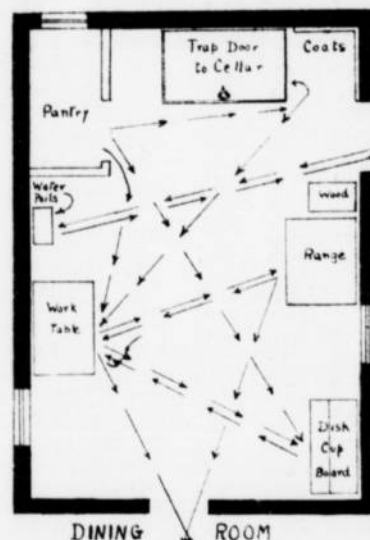
Therefore, she and her husband sat down and drew a rough sketch of the room, putting in the main pieces of equipment as they stood. Side by side they drew another plan and tried to group the furniture in a more convenient way. The pantry, of course, had to stay where it was and so did the cellar steps, but they made up their minds to install a dumb-waiter similar to one they had seen in The Guide. It was to act as a storage place for foods that could be raised or lowered without a trip to the basement. This, as you can see, is next to the pantry. The dish cupboard took the place of the work-table, which was put in the centre of the room with casters on the legs so that it could be moved with ease to any location desired.

The range was placed nearer the dining-room to reduce distance and also to get a better light as the window was then on the left of the homemaker as she did the cooking.

Built-in Wood Box

At the left of the stove the man of the house constructed a built-in wood-box, according to the plans given in The Guide. This opens from the outside and saves tracking in mud and dirt. Above the wood box he built a pot cupboard so that the pans are close at hand. Just at the right is a drop-leaf table on which hot dishes are placed as soon as they come from the oven. Notice the wheel tray (also a Guide idea) by the dining-room door—this is used for transferring the cooked food and hot plates from the kitchen to the table and saves many steps.

It is also used in the clearing up process for carrying out all the soiled dishes to the kitchen. Just at the left of the door they installed a sink with a zinc-covered draining-board at the left. Thus the dishes are scraped and piled on the wheel tray, then are washed in the sink and drained at the left. Under the old

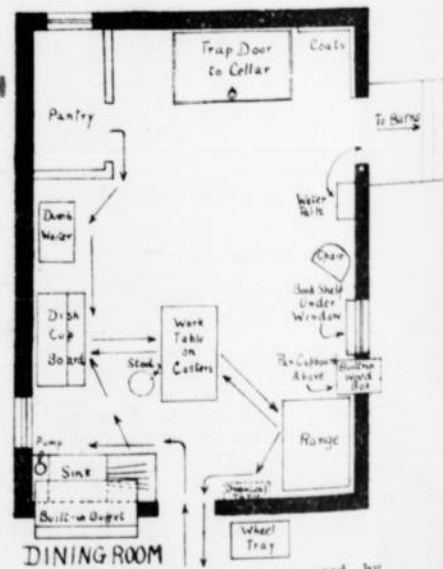


rupture something must be done to conserve her strength. Fig. 2 illustrates the improvements made. The homemaker is now able to complete her work without being over-fatigued, and devotes the extra time and energy to her family.

Let's examine the old arrangement to see where the faults lay. The arrows in the diagram show the main paths of travel between the largest pieces of equipment. In any kitchen the work falls under the headings of (1) preparing the food, and (2) clearing up. Under the former plan, the homemaker first went to the pantry to secure the necessary food supplies and took them to the table where the mixing was to be done. To the cellar she went for the milk, butter, eggs, meat or other perishables and returned to the table. In order to get the dishes and smaller utensils she took a trip across the room to the dish-cupboard. Then the preparation was continued at the work table. When ready the food was taken to the stove. As soon as it was cooked it was carried to the dining-room, for the family is large and prefers to have the meals there. This ended the first part of the kitchen work.

Inconvenient Arrangement

The second, the clearing away, meant taking the dishes on a tray to the kitchen table. Hot water had to be fetched from the range boiler and as soon as the dish-washing was completed the china was carried back to the dish cupboard. The water was taken to the garbage barrel outside the kitchen door. It seems incredible that there should be such waste of precious energy, doesn't it? Well, the homemaker had not been in this



Same kitchen as re-arranged by owners. Note how equipment is grouped.

arrangement, all the china had to be kept in the dish cupboard, but now they have a fine built-in buffet, opening both from the dining-room and the kitchen. As the dishes are dried they are put directly onto the shelves over the sink.

Thus the two main processes carried on in the kitchen are done in a greatly simplified way. Instead of walking from side to side the homemaker goes from one point to another with a minimum amount of cross-tracking and thereby saves miles of steps in the course of a week. She no longer ends the day with aching feet and is able to spend some time with her children.

I want to draw your attention to the easy chair and the shelf of books underneath the window. The homemaker is a woman who firmly believes in snatching

How About Your Kitchen?

Is your kitchen inconvenient, badly planned and depressing to work in? If so, the Household Editor will gladly co-operate with you in helping to rearrange it. Send a description and a rough drawing of the room with measurements, to the Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

every minute she can for relieving the tension of work. When waiting for something to cook or if she has a few minutes to spare she makes use of that chair. The shelf contains cook books and magazines, and some crochet work. The outlook from the window is charming, for she has her garden on that side of the house so that she may see something of its beauties from her workshop.

Another valuable strength-saver is the stool at the left of the table. This is just the right height for the owner to do her work with ease at the table or sink. There was a time when it was considered lazy to sit down while peeling potatoes or whipping eggs, but in these days of enlightenment everyone seeks to save her energy as much as possible. Another good feature about this particular stool is that it can be used as a ladder when reaching for things on high shelves. On

one side steps were put in and the whole thing is so steady that no one runs any risk when mounting it. The stool also folds up and can be kept in a small space.

The main points to be noticed in the "new" kitchen are the placing of equipment, the reduced distances, and the home-made labor savers. Have you ever thought of your kitchen being inconvenient, or have you got into the way of considering it past redemption? In either case take your husband into your confidence and make a rough sketch of the room as it stands. Trace the main lines of travel and see whether you are consuming precious energy by walking unnecessary miles. If so try to re-arrange the main pieces of equipment so that the work proceeds in logical order. The results obtained by the owners of the kitchen illustrated show what can be done to reduce kitchen mileage.

Proper Care of Teeth

The Importance of Preventative Dentistry—

By Dr. Douglas Brown

IN a previous article the problem of children's temporary teeth was discussed. This article will deal with some of the problems in connection with the permanent teeth.

About the age of six years the first permanent molars erupt, two in each jaw. These are often mistaken for temporary teeth because they do not replace temporary teeth but come into place directly behind the second temporary molars. Another reason for this mistake is that one would expect the permanent teeth to erupt from the front of the mouth similar to the temporary teeth. If every parent knew that the teeth that erupt at six years of age were permanent teeth, and saw to it that they were kept polished, and any cavities that developed filled, I believe that a great many of the dental troubles of their children would be avoided. These four "six-year molars" as they are called, are the standard bearers of the jaws from the age of six to eleven years, when the temporary teeth are being lost and the other permanent teeth are coming into place. If they are lost from decay before the age of ten years an irregularity in the adjoining teeth invariably results. I hope that every parent who reads this article will re-read this paragraph because the importance of the care of the "six-year molar" cannot be emphasized too much.

An old lady was asked if she had much trouble with her teeth. Her reply was, "I have only two left, and thank heaven they meet." This old lady was fortunate in having these teeth meet, but she was extremely unfortunate in having lost all the rest. No doubt they were lost through decay. Let us consider what decay, or dental caries is, its prevalence, prevention and results.

Prevalence of Decay Astounding

The prevalence of dental decay in children is most astounding. If you go into a school and examine one hundred children between the ages of six and sixteen, it is very difficult to find three mouths that have no decayed teeth. Surveys have been made in schools all over America, and this condition is practically the same excepting schools which have a regular dentist. About a year ago I examined the pupils in the school where they have a dentist who is responsible for the dental work, and spends half-a-day per week at the institution. Here I found only 8 per cent. had decayed teeth, and when these cases were investigated I found that some of them were new pupils and had not had dental treatment. What a striking example of what can be done in what is known as preventative dentistry.

Preventative dentistry is less expensive than reparative dentistry, and infinitely more effective. When cavities have already appeared in the teeth immediate repair is necessary if you would avoid greater trouble. Consult your dentist now and have him attend to this. He will also tell you how to brush your teeth and care for them properly. Then make a regular prac-

tice of returning to him every three or four months as he may direct, so that your teeth may be regularly polished and any slight defects appearing may be corrected. Consult him as to diet, it has a most important bearing on the condition of your teeth.

Frequent Examination Necessary

Unless all the teeth are vital the examination can seldom be completed at the first appointment. The first step is to test all the teeth for vitality with heat or the electric current. Any teeth that are not vital are so marked on a chart. Then the condition of the gum tissue is noted and the position of any deep pyorrhea pockets is also marked on the chart. Then the teeth are carefully gone over with a fine explorer and the location of any cavities are marked on the chart. The patient then has the non-vital teeth radiographed, and at a subsequent appointment the examination is completed.

Non-vital teeth when examined with the X-ray can be classified as follows:

- (a)—Those showing definite evidence of the result of infection.
- (b)—Those showing no evidence of the result of infection.
- (c)—Those which come between class (a) and class (b), called questionable or border-line teeth.

The dentist marks these teeth in class (a) for extraction. The teeth falling in classes (b) and (c) are marked O.K. or for extraction, depending on the health of the patient, his predisposition towards rheumatism, heart lesion, gastric ulcers, kidney trouble and other systematic involvements which may be caused by or aggravated by what is known as focal infection. The family physician should co-operate with the dentist in this important decision.

When all the teeth that are marked for extraction have been decided upon, the dentist has to plan for their replacement. Sometimes this is a simple matter when only one or two teeth have to be lost, but when many teeth are lost it may be quite complicated and the dentist has to take impressions of the upper and lower teeth and make study models.

After the extraction is completed the cavities are filled. The dentist must decide on the type of fillings. Some of the cavities may reach the nerve or pulp of the tooth. In this case the dentist must decide whether the nerve can be removed and the root canal filled. Some teeth have roots that are so shaped that it is impossible to successfully remove the nerve and fill the nerve canal, while others lend themselves to this treatment.

The dentist must not only have the mechanical ability which has characterized the dental profession for a century, but must have a thorough knowledge of pathology and bacteriology in order to intelligently give advice in regard to the retention or extraction of de-vital teeth. He must be familiar with physiology and dietetics so that he can advise his patients in regard to mouth health.

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Concerning the Vegetable Garden

Some Opinions Offered by Guide Readers

SOME of The Guide readers who are known to the members of the editorial staff to be successful gardeners, have been asked to give opinions on various subjects relating to gardening. This week two women readers tell a little of their plans for 1924 gardens. This is just a small beginning, and other readers are invited to tell of their success in gardening, the types of produce they have been most successful in raising, how they have made money out of gardens, helpful devices that have shortened work, methods of cultivation, planting and storing, etc., etc.

Garden Plans for This Year

What vegetables will I have in my garden this year? I expect to have all I had other years, and perhaps, one or two new ones. Some people think mine a very lengthy list, but ours is an all-the-year-round garden, and there is not one I would wish to do without, each has its place in our gastronomic affections.

There are a few perennials that will give us our first taste of new garden stuff. There is horse radish, the perennial onions will soon be ready, and then rhubarb and asparagus. How we count the days until the asparagus is ready.

Then there will be several varieties of radish. The white icicle is first in favor with us, though not quite as early as some others. And besides a good variety of head lettuce we will have the Cos lettuce and some cress for early use.

I always grow multiplier onions and Dutch set onions for summer use, and seed onions for winter use, besides I have an ounce of White Barlette pickling onion seed to sow.

I will have a little spinach for greens, but will depend mostly on swiss chard, which we count one of the finest things in the garden, and also the young beet tops. I always grow both turnip and half-long beets, and red and white carrots. The half-long white carrot makes a very fine vegetable of an entirely different flavor to the red carrot.

There will be Extra Early peas, Nott's Excelsior and Stratagem for succession. There will be quantities of these and beans for canning as well as present use—green-podded ones and Wardell's Kidney Wax. Then there will be a long row of Broad Windsor beans as they are another favorite.

I will have a few Kohi-Rabi and plenty of cabbage and cauliflower, a generous supply of early corn and Golden Bantam for later use. Of course, we will have a few early potatoes, the main crop being in the field.

There will be cucumbers in both long green and pickling varieties, and citron, squash, pumpkin and vegetable marrow in quantities to do until they come again.

I expect to have bushels of tomatoes both green and ripe. They should be ripe early as some of them are knotted for blossom now.

There will be salsify, parsnip and celery. And we will not forget a few herbs, sage and summer savory for dressing, dill for pickles, parsley for

flavoring and decorating, and horehound for colds and candy.

I would like to try peppers and sugar-podded peas this year also.—Mrs. W. J. Boyle.

My Favorite Vegetable

My favorite vegetable is the tomato. Why? Because it is an invaluable article of diet, being cooling and acting on the liver and other organs, and besides this we can use tomatoes in so many ways and styles.

The tomato can be trained and cultivated so that we can have them ripe by the middle or latter part of July, when we are all craving for something cooling and easy to get ready when we are busy with our many tasks. They make delicious salads of various combinations, as well as fine sandwiches for the lunch; during haying men prefer them to so much meat during the heat of the day. Then, too, we have so many varieties of pickles and relishes with both green and ripe ones, as well as the canned tomatoes which can be used for salads in the winter. These are not cooked so long as tomatoes for soups, etc., and are canned whole. Tomatoes can be used in combination with other vegetables or they can be stuffed and baked. Scalloped, stewed, or scrambled; both green and ripe tomatoes are good fried with bacon, all of which makes a very nourishing and economical food. Then there is the canned soup, which, combined with celery and parsley, is ready in a few minutes. This soup is delicious. There are a number of varieties which can be used for different purposes, the fancy sorts such as the peach, pear and plum are used for tomato figs, preserves and fancy pickles, both whole and halved, green or ripe, or the two colors makes a very ornamental pickle. The larger sorts are used for slicing, stewing, canning and marmalades, Golden Sunrise being very good combined with raisins and lemons for the marmalade. There is hardly any end to the uses to which we can put the tomato. Little chicks are very fond of them, and how they do grow!—Selina Dumbrill.

An Old Reliable

My old reliable is the asparagus for we have it with us always, when once it is established. It is the first thing to appear in the garden with the rhubarb in the spring, and we usually have our first rhubarb pie with our first dish of asparagus. It comes at a time when the system is craving for something unusual. It is a splendid nerve tonic and is very good for the kidneys.

Why there is not more grown on the farms is a mystery to me, for when once established it is good for many years, is dependable, needs very little care except an occasional top dressing and cultivating.

Occasionally we have the tips frozen the early part of the season, so we cut them before the frost gets a chance at them. Of course they are no size but the frost gets them anyway—but not very often.

We use asparagus when about four

inches long and use them without the "fixin's." We have plenty of plants so there is no need to make them go further by using sauces on them.

Sometimes we have it for breakfast on toast, or with eggs. There is nothing easier to prepare. I just put on the water to boil, run out with a dish of water, snap off the tops, drop into the water and they are clean and ready for the pot. By the time the table is set the asparagus is ready, which means a great deal when you are busy with poultry, etc., and perhaps, forget to come in.

Then, too, I can always sell any surplus asparagus I have and in that way make a little pocket money.

To my way of thinking there is nothing that pays as well as asparagus. An ounce of seed (which is very cheap) will give enough strong plants for a large asparagus bed, and will prove a good investment.—Selina Dumbrill.

He has learned much and has not lived in vain, who has practically discovered that most strict and necessary connection which exists between vice and misery—virtue and happiness.—Colton.

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A raspberry patch in the garden of Alex. Skene, Dryden, Ont.

When Buying a Radio

Some of the Initial Steps Which It Is Well to Consider—By R. D. Lister

EVERY farm home should own a radio set. It is one of the finest investments any farmer can make. Entertainment of every form is at your disposal and at a price within the reach of all. There are many people in this fair Canada of ours who have not yet become familiar with the possibilities of radio, and are therefore missing one of the finest types of home entertainment known.

Before purchasing a radio receiver for use on the farm it is best to try to learn a little about the various kinds of receivers available and how they may best be operated.

Crystal receiving sets are of little use to other than the urban dweller on account of their limited range, so that unless you are situated within 15 miles of a powerful broadcasting station there is little satisfaction to be gained by purchasing one.

There are a large number of the vacuum tube receivers which are adaptable to the farm. Those of which are of little use to the urban dweller is the single tube non-regenerative set, having a range of little more than 30 miles.

Different Types Available

Regenerative receivers of either the single circuit or triple circuit are among the most efficient type of receiver which can be purchased for a reasonable sum. Single circuit receivers should not be used in congested areas on account of interfering qualities. However, in the open country where dwellings are widely scattered the single circuit receiver forms a very efficient receiver. The triple, or what is often termed, three-circuit receiver is slightly harder to learn to operate, but when once mastered forms a more satisfactory receiver than does the single circuit. Regenerative receivers are constructed either with honey-comb or spider web coils or a variocoupler and variometers, all of which form very inexpensive and efficient receivers.

Great advancement has been made with radio frequency in the last twelve months, bringing it to a point where it can be considered for use in the farm home. The cost is quite high for this type of apparatus and the construction not very easy. However, during the last two years some wonderful results have been obtained by combining radio frequency, audio frequency and regeneration in one way or another to produce better results with but half the number of tubes. Of these combination circuits the reflex and neutrodyne receivers are typical examples, either of which will give excellent results.

The "Rolls-Royce" of radio reception lies with the superheterodyne

receiver. Owing to its cost this set is not to be recommended except in cases where money is no object.

For increasing the volume of the music received with a regenerative receiver a number of stages of audio frequency amplification are added. Each stage of audio frequency amplification operates with a vacuum tube and will increase the volume of the sound at least 100 times, making it possible to fill a room with music from a distant broadcasting station.

Radio frequency amplifiers do not increase the volume of the sound, but instead enable one to hear from a greater distance by strengthening the original signals. Except in the combinations mentioned above radio frequency amplifiers are not common in this country.

The Matter of Cost

One of the big things which enters into the purchase of a radio set is the question of cost. Receivers can be built or purchased complete with all necessary parts for as low as \$50, and as high as one wishes to pay.

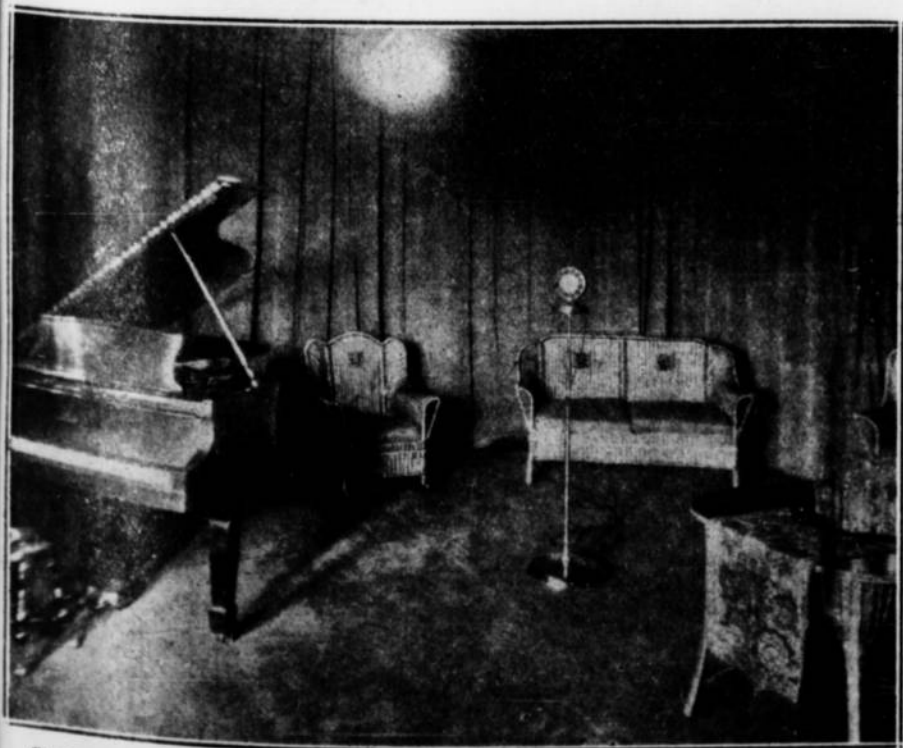
Single tube receivers of either the single or triple circuit regenerative type can be built for around \$40 or purchased ready built for about \$50. In cases where the question of price is a big factor a single tube regenerative receiver can hardly be beaten, and in winter will cover a range sufficiently large to include all the important broadcasting stations of Western Canada and the north-western part of the United States.

The addition of a two-stage audio frequency amplifier will enable all members of the farm home to listen to entertainment with the same comfort as from a phonograph. This will increase the cost by about another \$45. The amplifier without the necessary tubes and batteries will cost in the neighborhood of \$30.

The simpler two and three-tube reflex receivers can be built and fully equipped for about \$75, while a three-tube neutrodyne receiver can be built and equipped for slightly less. The range of either a two or three-tube reflex receiver under favorable conditions should be about 1,000 miles. Stations situated within a radius of 500 miles may be received on a loud speaker. The range of the three-tube neutrodyne is somewhat better than that of the reflex but the volume of the signals is not as great.

Three hundred dollars is the lowest figure at which an eight-tube superheterodyne receiver can be built and fully equipped. The range of such a set is continent wide producing signals

Continued on Page 31



The broadcasting studio of the Canadian National Railway at Ottawa, showing a microphone in the centre of the room

News!

for Canadian Women

Old ideas of oil stove service swept aside by New High Speed Blue Chimney New Perfection—faster cooking, greater economy, longer life—moderately priced.

To the thousands of Canadian homes without gas—and to other thousands where gas rates are high or the supply failing or unsatisfactory—this New 1924 Model brings a new conception of cooking comfort.

To the trouble-proof dependability that has made the New Perfection world-famous, is now added even quicker heat and greater fuel economy.

It lightens kitchen cares and gives women more free time! Comfortable working height—roomy cooking top—new square grates are real conveniences. A New Perfection Live Heat Oven, with its unique system of air circulation and ventilation, completes its perfect-baking equipment.

At your dealers you will find a full range of styles and sizes to suit every requirement—each one the utmost in cooking satisfaction at its price.

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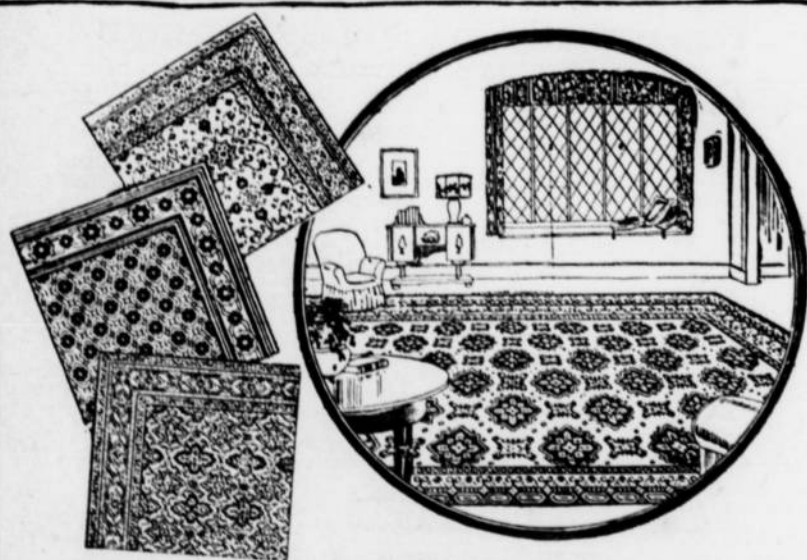
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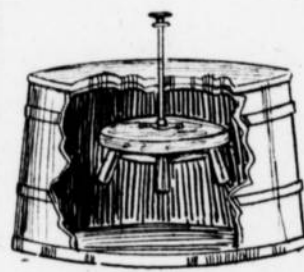
An X-Ray of Washers

Types on the Market—Principles on Which They Work—

By Margaret M. Speechly

ONE of the most remarkable developments of modern science is the X-Ray. With its aid doctors take pictures of internal organs and are able to make a more accurate diagnosis than otherwise could be possible. It is a far cry from the highly complicated human machine to an ordinary washer, but modern engineering has produced so many kinds that an X-Ray is needed to show how the different types operate.

The shortage of household help has led to a great increase in washing machines, for manufacturers have realized that the ever-recurring laundry work is the heaviest load of the homemaker's week. When selecting a



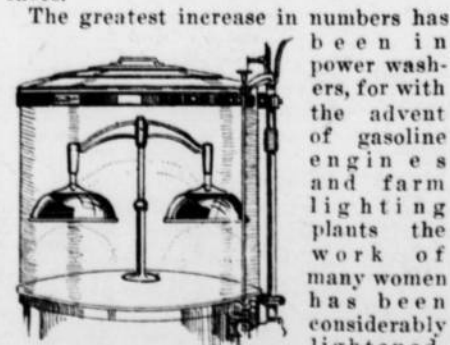
Dolly Washer

washer the average person is bewildered by the many types shown her by salesmen and is at a loss to know which kind to buy. I do not propose to recommend any one kind because conditions vary so widely, but wish to point out the principles on which the main types work. If you cannot afford a washer at the present moment, clip this article for future reference.

Although not a washing machine, the vacuum plunger or metal cone with handle attached is the next best thing as I have found from experience. By plunging it up and down in a rich suds it dislodges a good deal of dirt through suction and pressure. However, the very soiled parts will need rubbing on the board for these cones are not as effective as a regular washer. Nevertheless they are cheap and are much better than nothing.

A large number of hand - power machines are equipped with a dolly or stool device that agitates the clothes, reversing to prevent tangling. The tubs which are of wood are usually corrugated on the sides which helps to remove dirt by friction. A machine of this kind is either operated by a lever working back and forth, or by a wheel at the side to which a handle is connected. The former style sometimes has an arrangement whereby the foot can be used for working the lever.

A very common type that cleans on the washboard principle has a wooden tub which swings from side to side when pushed. Springs assist in regulating and simplifying the motion. The inside of the tub is corrugated and so is a sort of flat dasher underneath the lid. The movements of the tub rub and squeeze the clothes against these surfaces. A well-known style is the cradle washer which rubs and squeezes the clothes between two ribbed surfaces.



Vacuum Washer

The greatest increase in numbers has been in power washers, for with the advent of gasoline engines and farm lighting plants the work of many women has been considerably lightened. Even if you have neither kinds of power it will pay you to purchase a washer that can be attached to an engine or motor, for in the future these mechanical aids are going to be more widely used.

Of course if you intend using electricity it will be necessary to inform the dealer whether yours is alternating current (A.C.) or direct current (D.C.) and what voltage your lighting plant carries.

A few years ago an electric washer was practically unknown but now there are heaps of them on the market, most of which fall under four or five headings. There are dolly machines, largely with wooden bodies or tubs, very similar to the hand-operated kind and in principle are identical. Some of the best makes include a handle for use in case of emergencies. This is a good feature.

A cylinder or rotary machine consists of a perforated metal cylinder set inside a larger drum partly filled with suds. The clothes in the inner container revolve and reverse and by this motion are carried up to the top. Gravity then draws them down with a thud. This forces the water through the fabrics and dislodges dirt with very little wear and tear on the clothing. Galvanized iron is commonly used for this kind of washer.

The oscillating or rocker type consists of a single outer container which is rocked from side to side so that the suds are forced through the fabrics in a "figure of eight" motion. In this machine friction is reduced to a minimum. Some manufacturers have combined the cylinder and oscillating type using a flexible perforated inner drum of wood.

A descendent of the cone plunger already mentioned is the washer in which vacuum cups work up and down. They alternately force the water through the clothes and draw it up again. This



Oscillating type

kind of washer sometimes includes an arrangement that lifts the clothes out of the water and by revolving swiftly wrings by centrifugal force. Loss of buttons is reduced to a minimum by this wringer.

The various kinds of washers mentioned here have their good points so it remains for the buyer to select what will best suit her purpose. Wood warps easily and



Cylinder machine

requires care to keep it in good condition, but in hard water districts it is preferable to galvanized iron. On the last-named metal a grey sticky deposit sometimes forms through the action of soap and the lime salts of extremely hard water. This deposit specks the clothes. When soft water is used galvanized iron is excellent and is preferable to wood. Best of all is copper, but it is also the most expensive. Cast aluminum is also being used for some of the newest machines.

The gears and motors in the best models are enclosed so that inquisitive fingers cannot come to harm. In fact manufacturers are making their machines as "fool-proof" as possible.

A washer of any kind, but best of all a power washer, is the most economical investment any family can make.

Waging War on Moths

Mobilizing the Family—Means of Keeping the Enemy at Bay—

By Anne Deane

SPRING is the time when home-makers throughout the length and breadth of the land wage war on every kind of insect pest that bothers them. One of their worst enemies is the tiny, light brown moth that flies around chiefly after dark. It doesn't do the damage itself, but lays tiny eggs which later develop into ravenous grubs or "worms" that feast upon all-wool underwear, dad's fur coat, Mary's heavy winter dress or Fred's Sunday suit, if they get half a chance.

The moral is—don't give them the opportunity. This means an all-year fight against the invader, for although the period of the moth's greatest activity is from June to October, a watchful eye must be kept on them in every month. The best way of fighting the pest is to mobilize the whole family, to point out the marauders and to explain that there'll be no dress or suit next winter if the moths are not killed.

Cut Off Food Supply

As commander of the anti-moth forces, you must see that the enemy's food supply is cut off. As soon as underwear, winter dresses, suits, furs, scarves, toques and sweaters are discarded give them a sun bath on the line on a bright, windy day. Fortunately sun and air, the greatest enemies of moths, cost nothing so there is no need to economize on them. Air each clothes closet thoroughly, remove all dust from corners and crevices, fill cracks and calomine or paint the walls and wood-work. Expose bureau drawers to sun and air, take out papers carefully and burn them, for in the folds there may be stray moth eggs waiting a favorable opportunity to hatch out. It is never an economy to shake out the papers and put them back. Use a whisk for thoroughly brushing dust from all cracks and crevices, and then leave each drawer where the sun can exert its disinfecting powers.

Underwear, of course, is ready for storage as soon as it is thoroughly dry, but should not be taken from a drawer or box and put away without proper airing on the line. Scarves, sweaters, mitts, children's jersey suits, pullovers and other woollens should be washed or otherwise cleaned before putting away for the summer.

Dresses and heavy suits need special attention for moths have an aggravating way of feasting upon soiled spots on lapels of coats, front panels of dresses and other conspicuous parts. These should all be carefully removed and the seams and pockets thoroughly brushed to remove fluff and dust. A careful pressing is a safeguard, as the heat and steam destroy any stray moth eggs that may still be lodging in obscure corners or seams. After cleaning and pressing do not leave these garments around but store them immediately in case a moth deposits a few eggs on them when your back's turned.

Air and Clean Furs

Furs need thorough airing before the sun becomes too strong. On a bright, windy day, hang them on the line and occasionally beat lightly but avoid any roughness. After a thorough airing, grease may be removed by rubbing the fur with a cloth dipped in gasoline. Heat bran for dark furs, and cornmeal, salt or flour for light furs, and rub it in until the fur looks clean.

If very soiled take a fresh lot. When finished gently beat the skin side of the pelt to remove all cleanser. Comb the fur with a coarse metal comb after all the meal has been shaken out. When cleaned, furs are ready for storage. It is often a saving of time to repair linings of coats, muffs and stoles in the spring of the year, so that the furs may be put on right away if a cold snap comes on suddenly in the fall.

The handiest way of storing dresses,

suits and other garments that should not be crushed is to use moth-proof bags. These can be purchased at very reasonable prices and as long as no moth eggs are taken in, they form a very good protection. These bags can hang in the attic or in a cupboard and take up very little room.

If there is no other way of securing moth bags you can make your own, but of course great care must be taken to prevent the entrance of the invader. Secure the widest, toughest brown paper the storekeeper has and make a flat bag, leaving plenty of room for the article to be stored in it. Stitch up the sides on the machine, turn over the edges and stitch again. Leave the seams on the right side, and when the article has been put in, turn down the top twice, crease well and sew down with strong thread so that nothing can get in.

Ordinary newspaper is excellent for wrapping purposes as moths seem to have a rooted dislike for printers' ink. It is a safe precaution to wrap each garment separately for if several are put together a stray moth egg in one might mean destruction for all. Cardboard boxes, in good condition, are safe places for storage provided lids are sealed with strips of gummed paper to prevent a tiny moth from squeezing in. Every box, bag or paper parcel should be labelled so that you can put your hand on the right one without opening several.

Frustrating the Arch-Enemy

Wooden boxes or trunks with tightly-fitting lids and no cracks are satisfactory and so are the tin trunks many people brought from the Old Country. If there are any cracks in a wooden box they should be plugged up with a good crack filler before using. It is always a safe precaution to include in each bag, parcel and box some effective material for keeping at bay the arch-enemy. Some kinds kill moths, while others destroy the eggs. The most satisfactory is naphthalene balls or flakes as they work havoc on both moths and eggs.

If you have absolutely nowhere to store woollens and furs, take them outside once a month and hang them on the line in the sun and wind. I have found a long tin tube with a tight-fitting lid is an excellent means of protecting winter clothing. It is similar in appearance to a fat stove-pipe, and can be made by any tinsmith or other person who has the material at hand. Mine is five feet high and about 16 inches in diameter with a good bottom and lid. As it takes up so little room on the floor it is excellent for houses that are small and have no attic.

One thing that needs watching is the basket or box in which mending wools are stored, for here moths can gorge to their heart's content if left undisturbed. This kind of container should have a tight lid and be cleaned regularly. A tin receptacle is really the most satisfactory. The box or bag that holds patches and remnants of woolen material or furs is another thing that should not be neglected. Infants' clothing stored year after year should be inspected periodically to make sure that flannels or knitted goods have not been feasted upon by moth grubs with hefty appetites.

It is quite plain that in order to keep free from the moth pest it is necessary to be ever on the alert. Even though there was never a sign of one in your house, an invader may get in without your suspecting it and will soon reproduce itself in large numbers. A well-organized campaign directed by mother, and entered into enthusiastically by every member of the family, is the best way of exterminating moths when once they have gained a foothold. Even the younger children can soon learn how to kill the ravenous pest.




Refined By a World of Experience

In eighty-two years of world wide operation, more than 100,000 Case threshers have handled every threshable seed and grain grown, under every conceivable condition. This wealth of practical experience has created many exclusive Case values and advantages, among which are:

- Unusually large capacity for power required
- Fast, clean threshing under widely varying conditions
- Extreme simplicity, with remarkable ease of operation and adjustment
- Great strength and rigidity, insuring unfailing dependability
- Durability far beyond the average

Twenty years ago this Company pioneered the way to steel construction of threshers. Most of these first steel machines are still in use and good for many more years. No steel thresher except the Case has had twenty years of improvement and refinement. No other has handled so many difficult jobs of threshing or better proved its dependability under all conditions.

This is your assurance of complete satisfaction when you own and use a Case thresher. A new booklet, "Profit By Better Threshing," is now ready for mailing. Write for your copy TODAY.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
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Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Manitoba: Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon, Ontario: Toronto.

CASE

Mileage is the test

Mileage is the test of tire value. If a tire breaks in one spot the mileage record ends. Tires built by the Web Cord process wear evenly because the strain is equal in every part of the tire — they wear uniformly — give more mileage.

Dominion Royal Cord Tires are more than ever Canada's leading tire because they are Web Cord built.

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240

Dominion Tires

are GOOD tires
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Even if you have a chauffeur
and two spare tires ~
**Locktite should
be in your car!**

For your own peace of mind, never drive without Locktite in your car. Though you never make your own tyre repairs—your spares *might* all fail at the worst time. It happens to someone every day.

Get your kit today. Then you can always make a repair, anywhere, in two minutes, that will outlast the tube. *Never drive without Locktite!*

LOCKTITE PATCH CO., WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Patent reinforcing holds cut firmly together—makes tube strongest at repair.



LOCKTITE

America's leading
TIRE PATCH

Season's supply of non-stretching patent reinforced patching. Big tube cement. Buffer top. Handsome tin container. Directions. If preferred, you can get Locktite Red Top, the quality s-t-r-e-t-c-h-a-b-l-e patching.

Either non-stretchable or stretchable complete 50c

At Good Dealers
Everywhere

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This display cabinet is the mark of a good dealer



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End all that fussing with faulty ignition by getting a Columbia Hot Shot Battery. Full delivery of power in its water-proof, moisture-proof, super-durable steel case. No mechanical complications to get out of order, or eat up money on repairs. The largest laboratory, devoted to dry cell development, insures a uniformly high quality product in Columbias for tractor and gas engine ignition.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO. LIMITED
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Columbia Dry Batteries

—they last longer

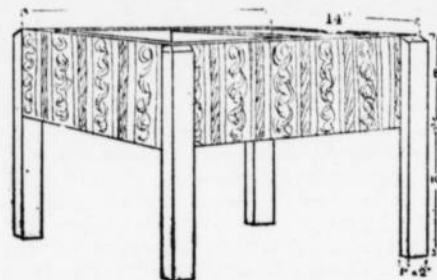
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Some Clever Contrivances

Readers Explain How to Make Useful Equipment

Keeps Toys Tidy

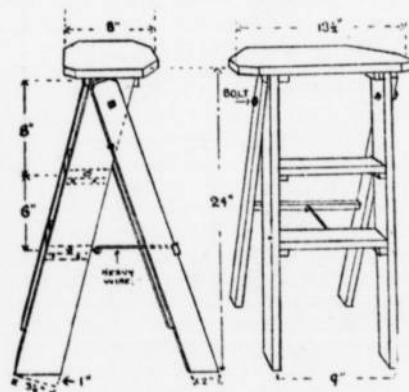
MY little girl got a great many books and toys this Christmas so to keep them off the floor I made a box for her convenience. It is only five inches deep and is divided by a centre parti-



tion, giving her one compartment for books and one for toys. Although she is only three years old she takes great pride in putting her things away and keeping her box in order.—M.H.A.

Handy Step-Stool

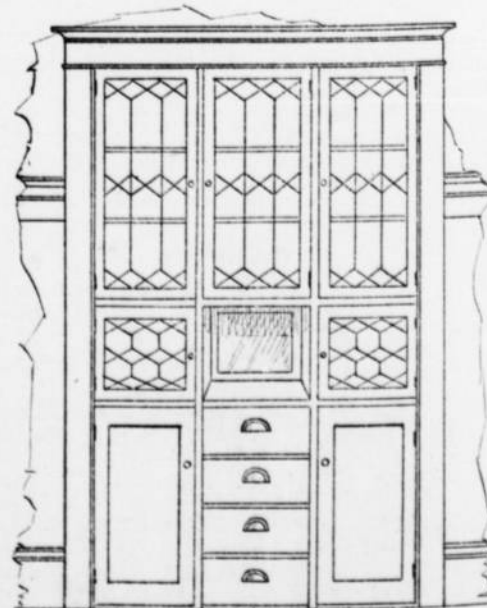
In order to save my wife's feet I made her a step-stool which she would not be without. As she is rather short she needs something to enable her to reach high shelves without having to



fetch a ladder and she finds the step-stool is just the thing for the purpose. It is made of 3/4-inch boarding on identically the same principle as a step-ladder, but is only 24 inches high when finished. When not in use it slides under the kitchen table. If desired a higher one could be made. The drawing explains the construction more clearly than words. A round seat can be cut with a key-hole or fret saw.—R.A.H.

Built-in China Closet

Most homes are not blest with an over-supply of dining-room space. This cupboard does away with clumsy furniture, is handsome in itself and relieves the housewife of many hours of dusting. The material used is choice lumber selected for grain and the size will vary with the height of the room. The leaded glass doors may be secured as illustrated or plain glass may be preferred. This cupboard is in the partition between the dining-room and pantry, and by means of a sliding mirror in the centre the work of setting the table is lessened. The drawers and doors too, I believe, can be



secured made to order, but are easily made by a competent home carpenter. The shelves and inside of the cupboard are enamelled in white and are easily cleaned. The lower doors and top drawer open from the pantry side as well as from the dining-room. The cupboard was varnished to match the woodwork in the room and the doors fitted with brass handles. The plate glass mirror in the sliding door adds to the appearance of the room. There is little need to give dimensions of this cupboard, as these must depend on the size and height of room.—E.R.

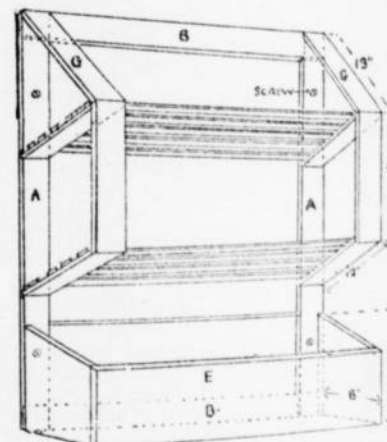


Garden Weeder

A very handy garden weeder that saves a lot of work pulling small weeds can be made for practically nothing, from an old barrel hoop. Bend it in a vise, or with a pair of strong pincers as shown in the accompanying sketch. Bind the handle with tape, or heavy cloth so it will not hurt the hand. File the cutting edge until sharp enough to cut freely and the weeder is complete. This little device so simply made will save many a backache during the gardening season.—H.H.S.

Useful Paper Rack

Last winter I thought up and made a very convenient paper rack for my



home and another one for a neighbor. Anyone can copy it and will find it compact and especially handy for magazines and papers. The bottom part E is used for current mail and prevents letters from being lost or mislaid before posting. A and B are the frame which is of fir 1/2-in. by 1 1/2-inches. E is made of crating lumber 1/2 by 1 inch. This is fastened to the wall with 1 1/2-in. screw nails. G is the brace for supporting the shelves. The rack can be painted or varnished and stained.—C.M.B.

Money for Labor Savers

Have you a piece of home-made equipment in the house that saves you time money and strength? If so, send a sketch and a good description to The Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Ideas for outdoor farm equipment not wanted at present. Regular rates paid for suitable material.

The Excelsior Club

Plans for 1924—What Some Members
Did Last Year

THERE is still time for boys and girls from 10 to 16 years (inclusive) to join the Excelsior Club. Don't delay any longer but decide on your project for this year and write a letter to the secretary giving details of how you hope to carry it out. Explain how you are going to finance your project, where you are going to get stock or supplies, and give any other information you think will be of interest. Have the letter signed by parent, guardian or teacher, and mail it to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Don't stop there, but try to get other boys and girls in your district to join the club. Explain that they can take up livestock, poultry, bees, gardening, canning, baking, sewing, seed grain, collections of birds' eggs or flowers, or any other project that makes the farm a better place to live in. As soon as the letter is received a membership certificate will be mailed. The prizes, which amount to \$100, will be awarded in the fall on the basis of the best report of the whole season's work. Here are a few of the many letters the secretary has received already.

Enthusiastic About Bees

"I should like to join your club. I had \$23 and my younger brother had \$17, total \$40, so we decided to purchase bees. We have already purchased four complete bee-stands and have them made up and painted them. We are getting two packages of bees and our neighbor is supervising the purchasing of our bee equipment. We have formed ourselves into a co-operative association. My oldest brother is president, mother is business manager, I am secretary-treasurer, while father and my youngest brother and sister are directors. We are reading up on bees, and I am sure we will have lots of honey and perhaps some stings. Our bees have not arrived yet."—Margaret Junkin, aged 12, Dominion City.

Fruits and Flowers

"I earned some money lighting the fire at the school, and thought I would invest some in strawberry plants, so I would like to join your club. It will be more interesting to compete with other boys and girls. I am going to order 50 Everbearing strawberries, the Champion variety, and also one dozen Dunlap strawberries. I am going to get one dozen raspberries, one dozen asparagus roots, a few peonies and a few irises. I hope to have good success so I can write a good letter in October."—Robert O. Harvey, aged 11, Rivers, Man.

Ready for Another Season

"This is what my 1924 plans include: I still have that share of the colony of bees, which are now out and in excellent condition. I expended \$15 of my prize money in purchasing a two-pound package and more equipment, so that I should expect something.

"But I also have my pure-bred Ayrshire bull calf (which I won at the Dairy Convention) and a grade Holstein heifer calf. In fact 1924 should be my 'banner' year. My animals will net me something at the fair, and the bees are gathering pollen already."—Alice Fisher, aged 16, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Raising Pure-Bred Poultry

"When I got my prize money last fall I put it in the bank along with some more to get a good start in the Excelsior Club this year. A friend advised me to get the very best stock I could. A big breeder of White Wyandottes in Ontario is making me a present of a setting of his eggs. I am sending \$5.00 to get some baby chicks. I expect the eggs next week and the chicks on May 24. To make a little money to help along this year I am setting a small incubator. I expect to show the pure-breds at the local Boys' and Girls' Fair this year. Wishing the club every success."—Mary Evans, aged 10, Youngstown, Alta.

Sunflowers Instead of Weeds

This is a report of one of last year's members who made good use of a waste piece of land.

"Last spring when I was on the lookout for something that I might succeed at, I thought about getting a flock of chickens, of starting on some pigs, cattle, and things like that, but at the end I saw no prospects in these. But happily I remembered that there was a weedy corner in one part of our farm, so I asked my dad to let me have that corner, and he agreed to do so (after measuring I found that it contained two acres), on the condition that I should destroy the weeds.

"The land was plowed rather late in spring (when most of the weeds were up), cultivated and sown with Russian sunflowers, put in drills two and a half feet apart. The plants grew rather fast, much faster than any grain. They were cultivated twice during the summer with one-horse cultivator.

"The sunflowers which averaged from seven to ten feet in height were cut with mower as soon as well headed out. A trench silo was dug not far from the barn. As there was no ensilage-cutter to be had I filled the trench with sunflowers as they were and covered with a low roof made of logs, straw and sod.

"Now to sum up: I can see that I have cleared two acres of good land from wild oats, thistle and milkweed. Some 20 tons of valuable ensilage which will keep six cows and some stockers during this winter. It is difficult to give definite figures for a project like this, but the following account shows what can be done with weedy ground:

EXPENSES

Two acres of weedy land.....	\$ 0.00
Plowing	3.00
Preparing the seed bed.....	1.00
Seeds	1.50
Seeding	1.50
Cultivating twice	2.00
Harvesting	1.00
Hauling	7.00
Work at trench silo.....	10.00
Total	\$27.00

INCOME

Two acres of clear land.....	\$ 10.00
20 tons ensilage at \$5.00 per ton	100.00
Total	\$110.00
Expenses	27.00
Net profit	\$ 83.00

—Sam. Y. Danylichuk, Canora, Sask.



Members of young Farmers' Clubs in England getting ready to work with hives. This little girl is tying a net on her brother's head so that the bees cannot sting him.



Are they saying it behind your back?

EVEN as you read this, some of your friends may be saying it about you.

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) is not a pretty subject. The thing is too delicate for conversation even among close friends.

Yet all the while, quite innocently, you may be offending your social and business associates. Halitosis becomes a silent, unmentioned indictment that holds back many a man. And he is the last one to know why.

Why entertain uncomfortable doubts about your breath when there is a simple, scientific precaution that will put you on the safe—and polite—side?

Most cases of halitosis are temporary and yield quickly to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth-wash and gargle. This well-known liquid antiseptic possesses deodorizing properties ideally suited to combat halitosis. Listerine arrests fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean.

Your druggist will supply you with Listerine. He sells lots of it. It has dozens of different uses as a safe antiseptic and has been trusted as such for half a century. Read the interesting booklet that comes with every bottle.—Lambert Pharmacal Company, Toronto, Canada.

For
HALITOSIS

use
LISTERINE



Profitable Exchanges Offered and Made Through Guide Classified Ads.

Pleasure as Well as Profit

I will start my story in telling about my flower garden. I sent to A. E. McKenzie's for my flower seeds and paid \$1.30 for them.

As soon as the ground was ready I planted the seeds; the fine seeds I put in deep trenches, covered them lightly and then tramped them; the other seeds I put in trenches of the same depth but covered them deeper. As soon as they began to come up I pulled the weeds out. When they were large enough to hoe I hoed them. When they were nicely started a heavy rain came and washed them out by the roots. But after the rain I took the hoe and set them up and hoed earth around them. They were nicely started again when it hailed and knocked the leaves all off. But still I hoed and worked with them and they came on again. They were late in starting to bloom, but owing to the beautiful fall they are still blooming. While I am writing this letter (October 8), I am looking at a bouquet of asters, some of which are four inches across. I had some in the garden that were five inches across. The asters are

Victoria asters. I had a beautiful bed of phlox, and also pansies, pinks and California poppies, which are a perfect mass of blooms. As for the sweet peas, which are Spencer in variety, they are a perfect mass of mixed colored blossoms.

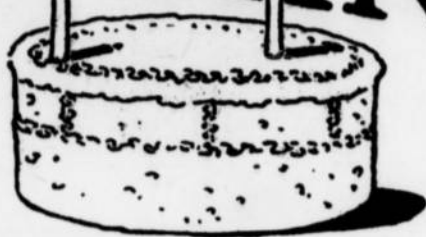
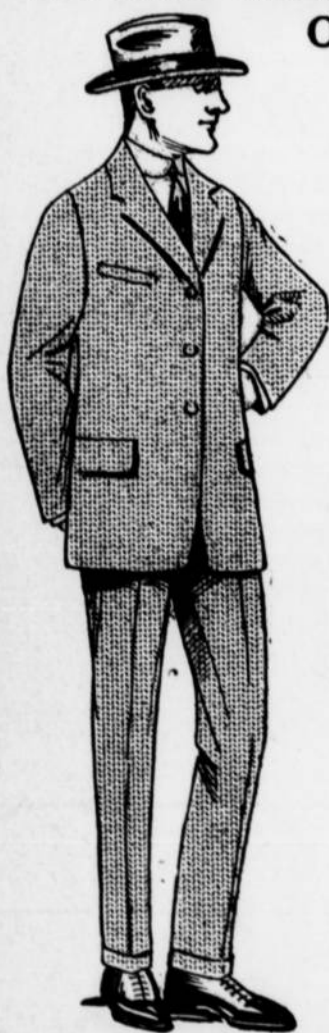
The school fair garden, the seeds of which were furnished by the department, did well, but owing to so many schools not co-operating we did not have a fair, so I did not exhibit anything. I cultivated and kept them free from weeds. I thinned the carrots, beets, mangels, parsnips and turnips to about three to four inches apart so that they would make a good growth and wouldn't be little scrawny things.

Continued on Page 34

HAVE A HOME YOU CAN BE PROUD OF

Ornamental Caragana Hedges, will grow readily anywhere, are hardy and fast growing.
6-10 in. Seedlings Per 100 \$1.00
12-20 in. Bushes Per 100 3.00
2-3 ft. Bushes Per 100 5.00
We also offer all varieties of Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.
Maples, 2-3 ft.; Poplars, 1-2 ft.; Willows, 3-5 ft.
All at \$3.00 per 100
Write for our illustrated 1924 Catalog
THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY
Brandon (Established 1883) Man.

JOHN

THOUSANDS OF DOLL
CHRISTIE'SMost Sensational Sale Values
Ever Offered in the WestSensational Value in Broken
Lines of
YOUNG MEN'S SUITSOut They Go
at
\$4.45

There has been an extraordinary demand for these All-Wool Tweed and Serge Suits. The British Government stocks in the Old Country are exhausted, and therefore, it is impossible to obtain any more. All we have left in stock are the following sizes:

Chest	Waist
32-33	29-30
34-35	30-31

If your size is here you can get a wonderful bargain. These suits were fashioned by the most expert merchant tailors in England, and not only look well, but wear well. Special Birthday Celebration Price, Per Suit **\$4.45**

BRITISH ARMY KHAKI
DRILL JACKETSFormerly \$1.10
\$1.75, now **\$1.10**

This is a real Birthday Celebration value. Absolutely new. Wonderful wearing qualities. Nothing better for the farm. Sizes 32 to 39. Reduced from \$1.75 to **\$1.10**

Housewives' Kits Only **15c**

GENUINE BRITISH ARMY HOUSEWIVES KITS—Containing supply of needles, buttons, and thread cut to proper sewing lengths. Complete in neat canvas case. Birthday Celebration Price. Each, only **15c**

**Money Back If
Not Satisfied**Khaki All-Wool Flannel
SHIRTS VERY SPECIAL
VALUE AT**\$2.75**

We've set a figure that should sell every shirt in our stock. Collar attached; two breast pockets. Very serviceable for the farm. State size of collar. Amazing Birthday Celebration value. Each **\$2.75** Only

Two Sensational Values
Riding Breeches

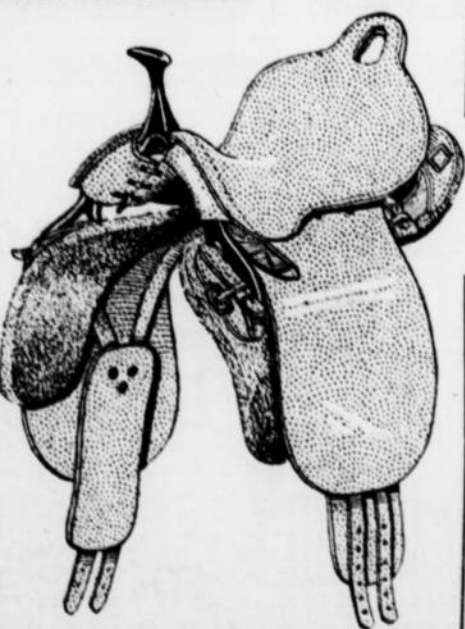
PURE WOOL KHAKI SERGE BREECHES—With leather strappings and slash pockets. Sizes up to 36 only. \$4.50 value for Only
KHAKI DRILL RIDING BREECHES—With leather strappings and slash pockets, two hip pockets. Sizes 32 to 36. Reduced from \$3.25 to

British Government
Army and Navy
Pullover
SWEATERSBirthday Price Only **\$1.95**

Sweaters away below cost, and the finest sweaters you can buy. Even on the cool nights of Spring and Summer you will find these sweaters extremely comfortable. Pile your orders in. On every sweater we lose money, but you get the wonderful benefit. State color. Regular \$2.95 value for only .. **\$1.95**

Our Birthday Celebration Prices are cut
so deep that they are almost out of sightBritish Officers' English
LEATHER SADDLE **\$15.95**Specially
Reduced
for
Birthday
Celebration

An absolutely new horn saddle, made of the finest oak-tanned leather, complete with nickel stirrups and leather cinch, worth at least \$40—and our Birthday Celebration price is only **\$15.95**. This is such a tremendous bargain that we expect to be swamped with orders. Your money back if not satisfied. Each **\$15.95** Only

British Government
KHAKI PUTTEES **95c**

Made of very best material. Specially reduced from \$1.25 to **95c** Per pair

Drivers' Whips **25c**

Used by the British Artillery. Wonderful value.

Khaki Drill
PANTS REDUCED
TO **\$2.45**

These are very unusual value. Two hip, two side, one watch pocket. Belt loops. Sizes 32 to 40. Very durable. Reduced from \$2.95 to **\$2.45** Per pair

New Team Lines **\$4.45**
Reduced to ..

FINEST OAK-TANNED LEATHER TEAM LINES—1 in. wide by 22 ft. long, complete with snaps. Specially reduced for our Birthday Celebration from **\$4.45** \$4.75 to

All Charges Paid on All Orders
of \$35.00 UpwardsBritish Government
RIFLE SLINGS **.25**

At this price these Rifle Slings are amazing value. Be sure to include one in your order.

Moleskin
Overalls and
Pants
Reduced

MOLESKIN OVERALLS—As illustrated, are ideal for farm work and are very hard-wearing. Give waist measurement. Specially reduced for our Birthday Celebration from \$3.45 to, per **\$2.95** Pair

MOLESKIN PANTS—Same material as above, but without bib. Give waist measurement. Reduced from \$2.95 to **\$2.45** Pair

Clearing Out Our
Stock of Mitts. **15c**

PURE WOOL MITTS—Soft, warm, and hard-wearing. You couldn't buy the wool for the money.

All Our
Lines
Slashed

In conducting a business such as we are doing, it is our duty to clear our shelves of broken sizes to you at a great price. In order that you get the advantage of these to send us your order and we will be disappointed.

Genuine British

It Will Pay You
Work and Send
At These Slashed

DANDY BRUSHES

JOHN
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT
LEATHER
10154-101ST

SALES GIVEN AWAY AT BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Quality as Good as ever-Prices Lower Than Ever-Your Amazing Opportunity



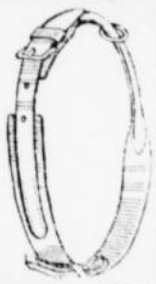
British Cavalry Halter Shanks

two for 35c
We have sold thousands of these Halter Shanks at 25c each, so that you can now make a real saving. Nine feet long, complete with ring.



\$1.25 Neck Straps For Only 60c

If this price won't make you rush your orders in, then we don't know what will. Finest English oak-tanned leather. Ring for halter shank. Reduced from \$1.25 to only 60c



British Government All-Wool CARDIGANS

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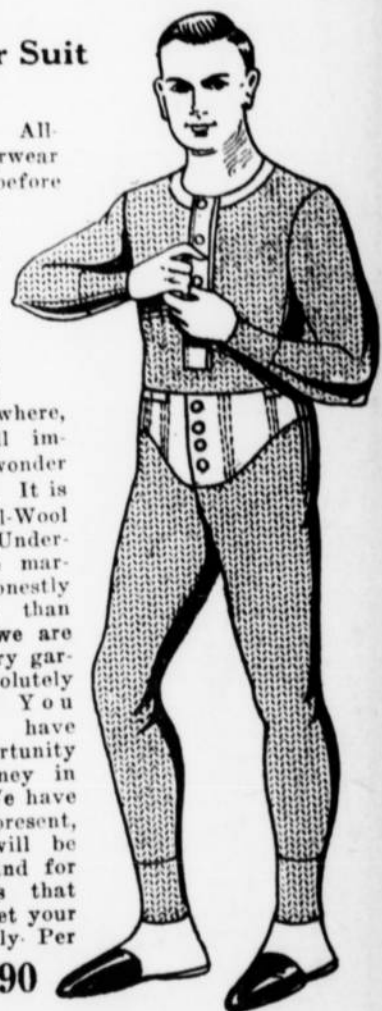
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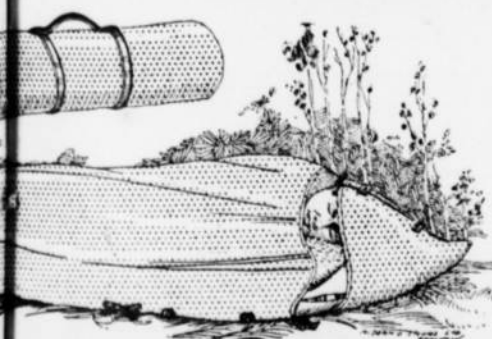
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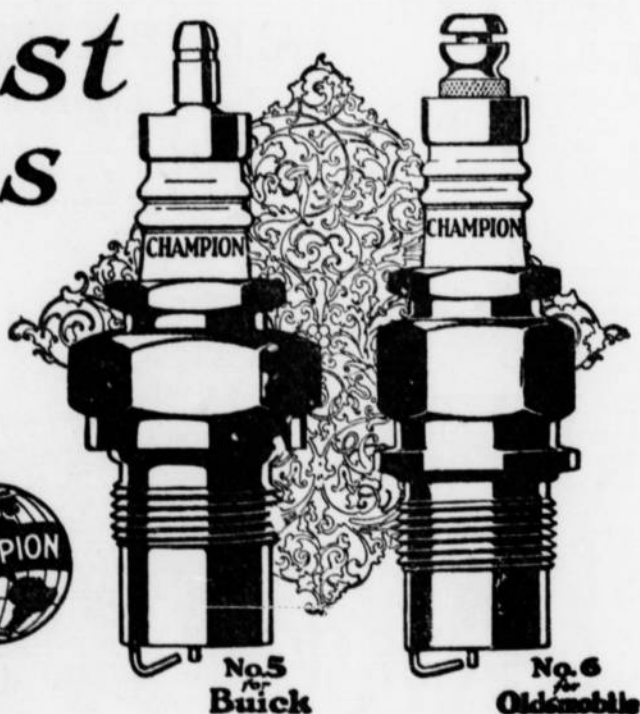
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Uses for Cheesecloth

I am never without a supply of cheesecloth as there are so many uses to which it can be put. Personally, I much prefer wash cloths of cheesecloth, because it is not as bulky as other material and is handier for washing the corners of tiny ears. Double thicknesses are quite sufficient. In the kitchen it is splendid for straining summer drinks, clear soups, jellies and other things that must be free from all particles. I prefer it, too, for dishcloths because the meshes are so open and thus are

easy to wash. As I do a lot of dyeing I need something for straining the dissolved color before putting it into the dye-bath. Cheesecloth is excellent for this. When washing a number of small articles that are only slightly soiled I tie them in a square of cheesecloth and so do not have to hunt for them in the bottom of the tub. I pin them to the line in the same way. I needed a pair of curtains for the kitchen and could not afford anything expensive so hit upon the idea of using some cheesecloth I had on hand. The result was charming.—Mrs. E. J. S.

Gems from the Farm

Practical Schemes Worth Trying—How Readers
Save Work and Strength

I use discarded gramophone needles for preventing accidents with poisons. I stick them in the corks so that no one can mistake them for medicines to be taken internally.—Lamona.

A useful pair of tweezers can be made from a couple of old corset steels measuring about 5/16 x 1/32 x 4 1/2. Hold the tops in a flame to draw out the temper so you can drill holes for rivets 1/16 inch apart. Hold in a vise while filing the other ends to a point, commencing about 1 1/4 inches from each end. Then bend to the right shape so that tweezers will be about 1/2-inch apart and you have an excellent thing for picking up pins or other small articles in cracks.—L. E.

I had no churn this spring and as I only made butter for our own use I did not want to buy one. I took the end of an apple box and made a lid to fit down on the top of an eight-gallon cream can. Then I made an old-fashioned dasher which completed my improvised churn without any cost at all.—Miss J. A. C.

I have a drawer in the pantry for holding bandages and other first aid necessities. Under one of the shelves I built this drawer for the purpose and find it so convenient I would like to pass on the idea.—E. P.

For cutting the edges of my baby's hair around the ears and neck I use my curved manicure scissors. They are particularly good because there is little danger of cutting the skin if the child moves owing to the points being curved.—Mrs. T. C.

My back bedroom is greatly improved by giving the walls a coat of white calomine and the floor two coats of grey paint. When I put in a camp cot the general effect was rather bare. To make it more cheery I dyed flour and sugar sacks and old curtains a pretty shade of mauve. Then I nailed two apple boxes together to form a washstand, hanging a mauve curtain around it. Then I nailed three apple boxes together to act as a substitute for a dresser. This I covered with the mauve material as well. The windows were dressed in the same color and so was a trunk which sits under the window and makes a seat. A couple of flowered cushions of gold and mauve gave a very pleasing effect.—Mrs. W. L. D.



We find this heart-shaped board very handy for spools, needles, and thimbles. On the finishing nails we put spools and stick needles into the pin-cushion in the middle. The hook screwed on to the bottom point is for scissors. The board is 16 1/2 inches square and is covered with green felt, but can be made any size and covered as desired. The pocket at the bottom is useful for holding various things needed for mending. A cord or elastic run through the top holds it in place. We find it very handy to have a mending outfit of this kind in the kitchen.—M. E. M. P.

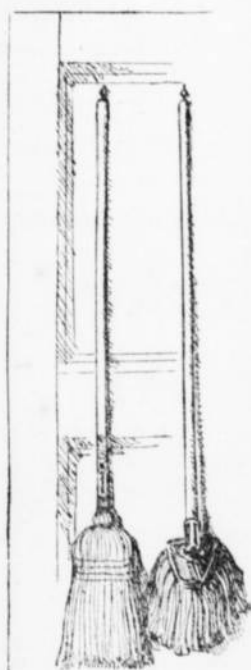
Instead of pins I use small bags of beans for holding down the paper pattern when cutting out a garment. It is quicker to do this than to put in pins and there is no danger of tearing the thin paper.—Miss D. K. P.

We like bran in our oatmeal, rolled oats or other similar porridge, and add about a handful of the bran to three cups of the cereal. Not only is the flavor improved but it adds roughage to the diet.—M. O. H.

To make a good bath mat tear old flannelette or cotton into strips, sew

together on the machine and roll into a ball. Take a wooden crochet hook (a lead pencil makes a good substitute) and crochet the strips into a round about two feet across. Sew the end firmly. Take old print of a shade to go with the flannelette and tear into strips half an inch wide and a foot long. Fold each strip in the centre lengthways, put the fold through the outer loop of the crocheted round and draw the two ends through the loop thus formed. Continue till a fringe is made all the way around. When finished you have a splendid rug for the side of the bath tub. If the materials and colors are chosen wisely you can use a rug like this almost anywhere. Beware of using worn out material that will not stand long wear.—Mrs. C. C.

Perhaps my way of hanging up brooms and mops might be of interest to others. Simply screw a screw eye into the handle of the broom or mop at the end and hang it on a nail behind the door or anywhere convenient. It only takes a minute and saves the broom.—Mrs. R. H.



When setting hens last year I had a lot of them in individual boxes and found it hard to keep track of when each hen was due to come off. I solved the problem by putting a tag on each nest stating when the hen was set, the number of eggs I gave her, and the date on which she was to come off. For the tags I used an old shoe box cut into pieces 2 x 1 1/2 inches with a carpet tack in each corner to hold the tag in place.—Mrs. F. S.

White cotton clothes that have become yellowed from being packed away will be restored to former whiteness by soaking them for about 12 hours in buttermilk before washing them in the regular way.—H. M. T.

When doing a lot of hand sewing on my niece's trousseau I found it a great help to lay a small but firm cushion on my lap. It prevented my arms and back from becoming fatigued, and I was able to do much more sewing each day.—M. D. R.

If you cannot afford new linoleum, patch up the old with odd pieces of the same quality of oil cloth. Paint the whole surface a solid color such as tan, grey or brown.—Mrs. W. L. D.

When shortening and remodelling coats for the children the pockets are often too low. I have found it a good plan to rip the side seams and cut across the waist line to the front. By shortening the front above the pockets and the back at the bottom, the pieces will often make a belt to cover the seams at the waist. Of course this can only be done when the coat has no flare.—Mrs. T. D.

Children's wool toques, sweaters and even mittens become stretched after a while so I fastened an elastic band securely inside the rolled part of toques, necks of sweaters or tops of mitts. Of course they should not be too tight, but if just right they make the garments look better and feel more comfortable.—Mrs. B. M. W.



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Legislation of Interest to Women

*Some Interesting Facts Regarding Laws on Alberta Statute Books—
By Alice Elliot Thompson*

ALBERTA, one of the youngest provinces in the Dominion, has in many ways, blazed the way for legal protection of women. The passing of good laws is, however, as women are coming to realize, but half the battle. To paraphrase the famous quotation, "—full many a law is left to bloom unknown and waste its justice on the musty shelves of our law offices." The annals of the province are full of instances of people suffering blindly for years under some disability or injustice for which legal protection and redress was available.

Interesting among these apparently little-known acts are those dealing with women's rights to own, inherit and manage property. Back in 1880, in lieu of dower, women were given equal rights with men in the ownership and management of property. This substitution was due to the belief of the law-makers that in the West, sparsely settled, and with a population of which many had left their wives in the East, dower rights, under the Torrens system of land transfer, would hamper the rapid turn-over of real estate. This arrangement lasted until the organization of Alberta as a province, when to meet a request of the women for a Dower Act, the Married Women's Relief Act was passed—the Torrens system still making a Dower Act impracticable. This stated that if a widow were left by will, with less than her "third," which a Dower Act would have given her, she could appeal to the district judge, filing a caveat, i.e., a warning of action being taken, and receive a just amount of her husband's estate. This action must be taken within six months of the date on which the will was probated.

The law committee of the Alberta Women's Council, finding that many women were suffering injustice because of ignorance of the protection afforded them by this law, prevailed on the cabinet during the past summer, to pass an amendment to this act by order-in-council. This provided that should a will come up for probate in which the widow is not given an amount equal to that which she would receive through the Married Women's Relief Act, notification of this fact is to be sent to her at once, that action may be taken within the appointed time.

Wife's Property Rights

Before this last amendment was passed, however, the women of Alberta had at last succeeded in obtaining a Dower Act, which is in force today. It is meagre in its concessions—so meagre that no self-respecting Dower Act would recognize it as a relative, but as Mrs. O. E. Edwards, of Macleod, says, "It is always something to build on." It states that the wife may claim right of dower in the property of her husband up to the value of one quarter-section or four city lots. This property must be designated by the owner as his "homestead." Any will leaving less than this to the widow may be set aside as before mentioned by the Married Women's Relief Act.

A year ago the U.F.W.A. asked the government to amend this act to state that the "homestead" must include house and furniture, and this amendment, with a number of others, was again presented to the cabinet this year by the Women's Council.

Incidentally another amendment presented at the same time has to do with the terms of the Married Women's Relief Act. At present a man may will his entire property to his wife, without any provision for the maintenance and education of the children, and in case of mismanagement or, in some cases, of re-marriage, there is a possibility of the children being left destitute. The Women's Council is asking that the children be given an interest in their deceased parents' estate for their maintenance up to the age of sixteen. An odd and interesting quirk in the present law comes to light here. In the act for the Protection of Unmarried Mothers, passed last year, the mother

of an illegitimate child may apply to the court to secure maintenance from the reputed father, and the court may order the support of the child till the age of sixteen, taking into full account the legitimate offspring of said father. So we have at present a law by which the only legal children protected are those whose paternal parent is also the father of illegitimate children. Should the government see fit to pass the amendment asked for, all minor children will have protection in the future.

The Intestacy Act

Another act which deserves widespread publicity is the Intestacy Act. Should a man die, leaving no will, one-third of his estate goes to the widow and the remaining two-thirds to the children. If there is only one child, the widow may claim one-half and the child one-half of the estate, and if there are no children, the entire estate goes to the wife.

Again, few women realize that they are given very substantial protection by the English common law, which also applies in Canada, which states that should a married woman be forced to leave her home because of her husband's cruelty or other adequate reasons, she may provide herself with the necessities of life according to her previous standard of living and may charge the same to her husband's estate. This is also true of legal advice, the cost of which is a collectable charge against the husband, who may thus be made to provide for his own undoing.

Others of the amendments placed before the government by the Women's Councils of Alberta also contain a number of interesting suggestions to which it is hoped the government will give its most serious consideration. For example, we find the request "that recognition be made by legislation of the economic value of a wife's labor in the home"; that "the Widowed Mothers' Allowance Act be extended to include 'needy mothers,' such as deserted mothers and those whose husbands have been incapacitated"; that "the Dominion parliament be requested to amend the law of 1870 so that as in the amended law in England there shall be no discrimination of sex in grounds for granting divorce in Canada"; that "a crown prosecutor for 'civil' cases be appointed to act as does the 'poor peoples' lawyer' in England." On the same document we find a number of items pertaining to the case of the mental deficient in the province. The government has been asked for a home for incurables and indigent poor; for a detention home for women of confirmed evil habits; for an industrial school for delinquent boys, and one for delinquent girls; for further custodial care of the mentally deficient, especially with regard to women of child-bearing age, and for the sterilization of moral perverts.

When we take into consideration the figures published by Lothrop Stoddard, that 25 per cent. of the population of the United States are mentally deficient, and that this stratum of the population is reproducing itself far more rapidly than those of superior mental ability, we can have little doubt of the urgent necessity for legislation to meet this dangerous and ever-increasing problem.

Such are some of the more interesting and perhaps least known of the actual and projected measures for the protection of women in Alberta. But, as already said, to pass these laws is but half the battle. An even more essential thing is, through publicity, to spread the knowledge of these laws to all women affected.

A young Irish couple had had a daughter born to them. On returning from the christening they met a friend.

"An' phwat did ye call the little darlint," asked the latter.

"Hazel," replied the fond parents.

"Hazel!" ejaculated the friend. "Glory be! There are 13 saints in the calendar, and ye have to go and call her after a bally nut!"

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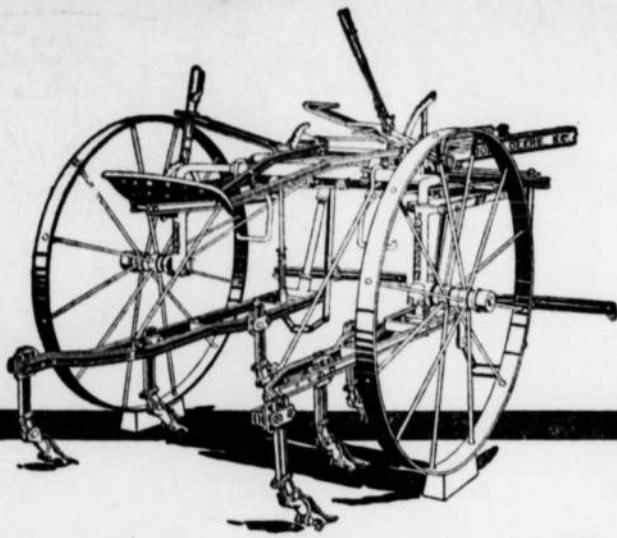
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Lower the rigs with the master lever—shovels enter the ground level and continue level as depth is increased. Space them the desired distance from the row with the spread lever—they spread

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A Word About Trimmings

Decorations for Dresses—Smart Pockets and Stitcheries—

By Anne Deane

THE beauty of this summer's clothing for young and old is its simplicity. The general outline is straight up and down (like two or three lengths of stove-pipe as an original soul has described it), featuring vertical trimmings in order to carry out the whole idea of slimness. Many of the dresses rely entirely upon a combination of two materials to give them character. Here are some suggestions—blue and white, green and white, lavender and white, apricot and white, pink and white in linen, cotton crepe, ratine, repp, chambray, poplin or any other cotton make very pretty garments. Plain goods trimmed with checks, plaids or stripes are very effective. Gingham and organdy can also be combined with good results.

Large Number of Braids

The number of braid trimmings on the market is ever-increasing. Not so long ago bias seam tapes were sold only in black and white—now you can get them in all leading colors and in stripes and checks as well. Some are a combination of two colors. Besides these there are tapes with scalloped edges, tapes with a daisy edge, tapes with a tatted edge, and tapes in other fancy styles. Fagotting sold by the yard saves a lot of time and trouble. Our old friend rick-rack braid comes in a large number of shades, and in two colors as well, so there are many ways in which edges and belts can be finished off. Tiny flowers made from this kind of braid are very dainty. Romper braids with bunnies, elephants and chickens are lovely for wee tots.

On voile and cotton crepe dresses, a good deal of hemstitching in vertical lines is being shown. Beading too is popular on party frocks either by itself or in combination with embroidery. Cross-stitch is being used on dresses, blouses and children's garments to a certain extent. When done in bright colors on white or cream it is very effective. See diagram at bottom of page. Smocking too is lovely on pockets, at the waist or just below the shoulder line. Monograms and initials for plain dresses and over blouses are still popular. Lazy daisy stitch and chain stitch can be used to good effect on children's clothes.

There are so many charming applique

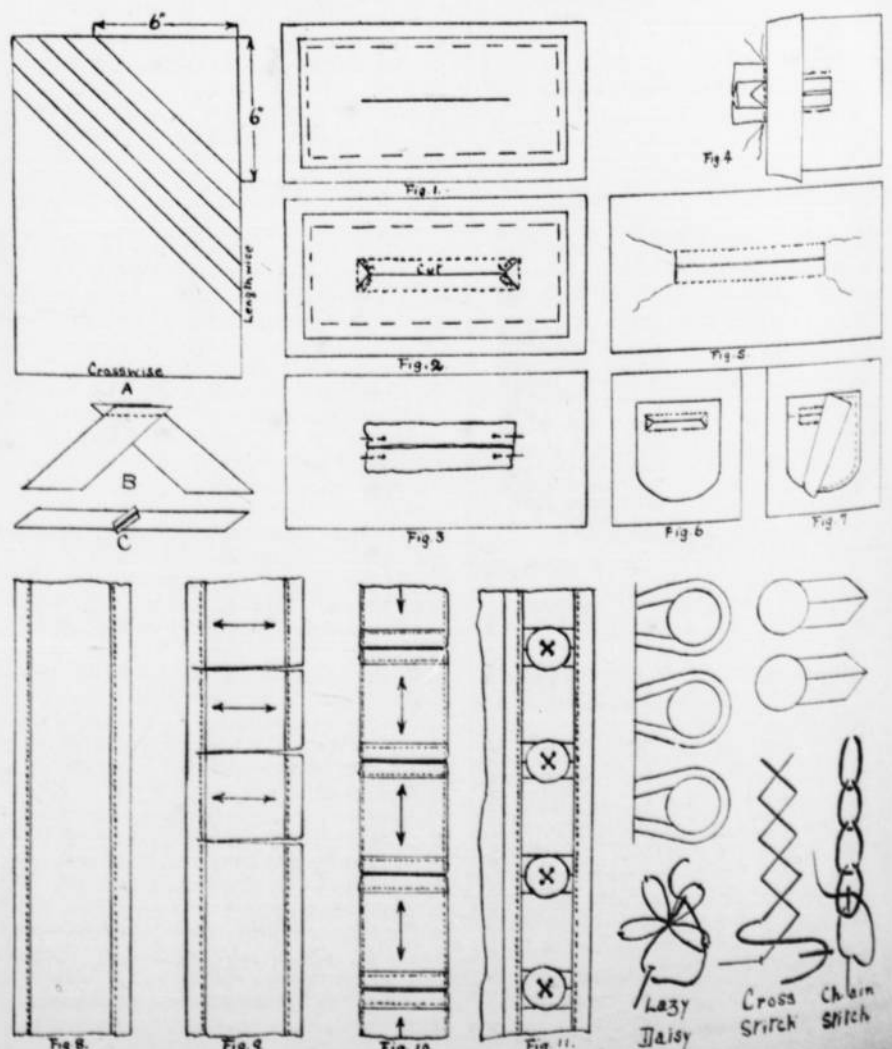
designs suitable for house dresses and children's rompers as well as school garments for older girls. Baskets or groups of flowers or fruit, pots of flowers, ducks, chickens or animals, are sufficient adornment for any serviceable dress.

A great number of cotton dresses as well as the striped silk ones depend almost entirely upon bound edges, bound buttonholes and set-in pockets for their trimming, so I am going to call your attention to Fig. A. In order that bound edges may be neat and tailored in appearance the strips must be cut from a true bias as illustrated. If at the wrong slant you won't get the best results, so measure six or eight inches from the corner of the material in both directions. Mark with pin, chalk or pencil. Connect these two marks with a ruler or the stick from a blind and draw lines the width needed. In most cases an inch wide is about right which makes the binding a quarter of an inch deep when finished, but you can make it a little wider if desired. Twice the depth of the finished fold, plus two seam-allowances one-quarter inch wide, is a safe rule to follow. Some materials stretch so the bias line should be tested regularly to make sure that it is "true." Join strips as in Fig. B, being particularly careful to match the grain of the cloth and the pattern or stripe. Stitch directly across from one right angle to the other and press flat. Fig. C.

Bound Edges

Lay the bias strip on the edge, right sides together, baste in place, stitch on the seam line, press but do not stretch the edge, trim, turn to the wrong side, turn under the raw edge and baste. Slip-stitch on the first line of stitching. This is a particularly smart finish for necks, edges of sleeves, belts, pockets, cuffs or flounces or the tiers of skirts. Bias seam tape of matching or contrasting colors is often used for these purposes and is very effective.

A true bias is also needed for the bound buttonholes that give a very smart appearance to plain dresses, but material on the straight is sometimes used. First, decide on the location, mark with a pencil, chalk or thread the exact position of the buttonhole. Cut



a strip of true bias three inches wide and two inches longer than the button-hole and place the right side on the right side of the garment. Lay the centre of the strip on the line already marked allowing an inch to extend beyond the line at either end. Baste the strip in place. Fig. 1. Around this, stitch a rectangle, about one-quarter of an inch in width or more if you wish to have a larger buttonhole. Turn square corners and tie the ends of thread. Fig. 2.

Use a sharp pair of scissors and cut on the original line in the centre. Make a diagonal slit to within one-eighth inch of each corner. Fig. 2. Remove the bastings and turn the facing to the wrong side. Fold and press with the fingers so that the binding meets exactly in the centre and pin in place. Fig. 3. Baste on the right side. Turn back each end and stitch straight across on the small triangle, on top the original line or stitching. Fig. 4. Turn to the right side and stitch in the groove at either side of the buttonhole made by the first stitching. Fig. 5. Tie threads on the under side and press well.

The edges at the back may be turned in and slip-stitched or over-casted. When a lining is used it is slit the length of the button-hole and is hemmed on to it. Practice on pieces of material before making the buttonholes on a garment.

The set-in pockets used on so many dresses and over-blouses are in reality bound button holes, the only difference being the size of the binding. Mark the location of the pocket as already described and cut two pieces for the pocket $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches longer and 2 inches wider than the finished pocket is to be. Lay the two right sides together and allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to extend above the mark for the pocket, and one inch at each side. Fig. 6. Proceed as described for the bound buttonhole. Baste a piece of material over this, exactly the same size as the pocket and bind the edges as described in Fig. 7. On cloth dresses the corners of set-in pockets are often finished with arrow-heads. After making bound buttonholes, set-in pockets are easily handled.

Strap buttonholes (Fig. 11) are very effective as trimming for gingham or chambray frocks or rompers and are quickly made. On some dresses they extend from neck to hem, while on others from neck to slightly below the waist line. On rompers they are placed down the front or the back and around the waist as they are both useful or ornamental.

First determine where the buttons are to be placed. On loose garments it does not matter how far apart they are but if the dress is fitted or semi-fitted the space between the edges of the buttons should not be greater than the diameter of the button. Thus if you are using buttons three-quarter of an inch across take a strip $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and bind both sides with a bias strip. Fig. 8. Cut into 2-inch pieces (Fig. 9) and place with bound edges together. Run a line of stitching close to the raw edges. Fig. 10. Stitch to the garment and bind the edges with bias strips the same width as already used. Fig. 11.

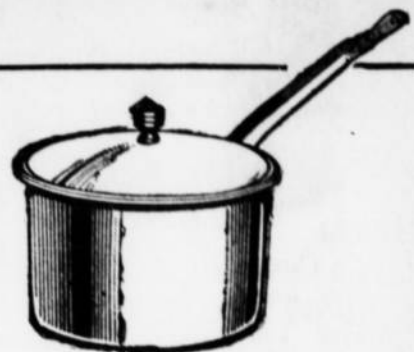
Mock buttonholes (see diagram above cross-stitch), are made by folding bias strips with points and placing buttons at the end to hide raw edges. Ready-folded bias tape is the easiest to handle but you can make it yourself if desired. Hold in place with invisible tacking and if the garment is washable, stitch around the edge. This trimming is used down the fronts of dresses in pairs with buttons inward or singly on sleeves and is a very effective decoration.

Cord button-holes (above lazy daisy stitch) are commonly seen on suit coats, fronts of dresses and other garments. Fold a bias strip over a cord and stitch neatly on the under side. Cut in lengths sufficient to make a loop that will slip over a button. Sew the ends firmly to the edge of the garment and place each loop close to the next. Cover the raw edges with a bias strip.

If we want knowledge, we know we must conquer ignorance, so when we want light we conquer darkness, and when we come to want success, we know we have but to conquer a faint heart.—Lloyd.

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Aluminum Kitchen Utensils



THE name "Wear-Ever" means long-lasting and good-looking genuine thick, hard, sheet aluminum cooking utensils from which no particles can chip off and get into foods.

Ask for these genuine "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Utensils at any good hardware, general or department store.

Northern Aluminum Company, Ltd.
Toronto

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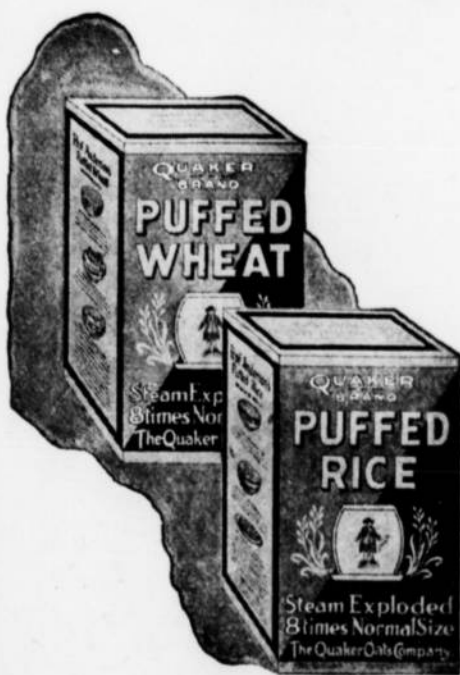


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Replace utensils that wear out
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LET the children have all the Puffed Grains they like—at meals or between meals. For these crisp, tasty morsels are a delicious, appetizing food, a wise food, nourishing and digestible.

There is no food the children love better than these gun-cooked grains with the nut-like flavour—Quaker Puffed Rice and Quaker Puffed Wheat.

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This 6-inch Goodyear Welt Farm Shoe (No. 4401) made from brown, water-resisting, retan leather. This leather is extremely tough and wears wonderfully well. A very flexible shoe. No nails in the sole. Light in weight. Sent postage paid for \$5.00.

Same shoe made with nailed single sole (No. 4201) \$4.50 postage paid.

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50

Indigestion

The most discouraging feature of nervous indigestion is the fact that it does not tend to right itself.

The nerves continue to grow weaker and weaker because the digestive system is not supplying proper nourishment and the digestive system fails for lack of nerve force.

The nerves must be restored by some other means and this is where DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD comes to the rescue.

It revitalizes the wasted nerves and builds up the nervous energy which is essential to the healthful working of the digestive system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been increased to 60c. the box now contains 60 pills instead of 50 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are 85c. for 85 pills, instead of 25c. for 25 pills.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd.,
Toronto.

New Box 60 Pills 60 cts.

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You want the most for your Cream!

The symbol
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Satisfactory
Service

After all, it's nice to sit back in one's chair once in a while and give the mind full sway for thought. What pleasant recollections return in seemingly never-ending peaceful scenes, when the business worries of the day are a blank. Isn't it fine to feel that "that car load of cattle, or grain, I shipped today will be handled and sold to the best advantage?"

"And even the four cans of cream went forward to C.P.C.—where I know from past experience I will get every cent that is coming to me, plus an honest and up-to-the-minute service that cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

Mr. Cream Shipper, that is one reason why C.P.C. have gathered together an army of regular shippers. For seventy years—and more—C.P.C. (as successors to Matthews-Blackwell), have continued to give 100 per cent. satisfaction to hundreds of farmers. Why don't you join the ranks today and enjoy that comforting feeling, too?

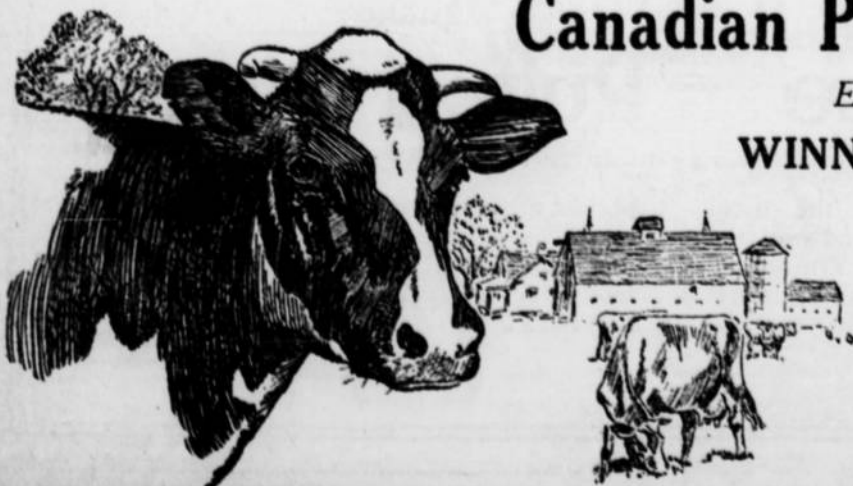
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MAN.



We also handle
**POULTRY, BUTTER and
EGGS**

We always pay highest
market prices

Planning the Year's Club Work

Continued from Page 8

to take an interest in any other thing.

Wise leaders will include as part of the club work some "missionary effort." The community that simply pays attention to its own need and the needs of the people in it misses an important inspiration for work. Let it help some neighbor in need, adopt some school and teacher or nurse in an outlying pioneer district as its particular care, or take on some other kind of work that is meant to help people in some particularly trying circumstance, and they will be surprised at the enthusiasm with which the members will rise to the occasion.

Training for citizenship offers a wide selection of material for a program. It will include a proper study of legislation, bodies of government and their duties, government services, taxation, elections, enforcement of laws, etc., etc. Guidance in this direction can usually be received from the parent organization which, in the case of the organized farm men and women, can be secured from the Central provincial office and from the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The Farmers' Platform is the farmers' bill of rights, and no program of any of the locals is quite complete without some provision for the study of some of the planks of that platform. It is well to cover one subject thoroughly than to dabble in too many and reach no particular goal of understanding of any.

When a selection of a good plan of work has been made then every effort should be made to work the plan. Advertise the meetings in the local paper and see that someone is responsible for sending well written reports of the meetings, after they have taken place, to the newspapers. If possible have printed programs. They serve as a good strong drawing card, because they announce the date, subject and speaker, and the printed announcement is much more powerful than a verbal one. If the community is interested in some special activity have it written up attractively and sent to a paper that wants that kind of story. It is a good policy to "let the world know" that you are doing something worth while.



A group of members of Millbrook local of the United Farm Women of Manitoba

Hidden Treasure

The newspapers have recently reported attempts to recover supposed treasure buried years ago in remote places, such as Cocos Island, by pirates. Attempts are also being made to bring to the surface bullion that now lies in the sand and silt at the bottom of the sea off the coasts of Spain, England and Scotland. These accounts remind one of the Spanish Main, the Armada, and the gallant crews that went out to make Britain's history. That some of this wealth will eventually be recovered there is no doubt, although seemingly insurmountable difficulties confront the adventurers.

Buried for the most part in the classified columns of the average newspaper lie treasures of a modern and practical nature infinitely easier to secure. Women will find something of interest as well as men. For instance, see what Mrs. McKenzie has to say about her layette in this issue. You will find her ad. under Baby Outfits. Then there are piano, organ, radio, and a host of other bargains. It will pay you to follow The Guide classified pages.

The Cave Men

Continued from Page 7

have him touch her hand. After he was gone she would rush to the kitchen and scrub her hands as if he had left slime on them.

It couldn't go on long as it was. I kept the key to the cave in my pocket, but it stood to reason that a cave couldn't be kept closed very long on account of a death in the family, but if I opened the cave everyone would know the echo was dead, and that would be the end of Abundant. Either she would have to marry that fat lizard of a Rance Titherweight or let him foreclose the mortgage and turn her adrift in the world without a cent or any experience with the world or any way to make a living.

I took my torch and unlocked the cave and went in and sat down near where poor Jed had passed away. I tried the echoes but they were only too dead. While I was sitting there wishing I was a millionaire or a second Herrmann the Great, a name suddenly came into my mind. It came so unexpectedly and clearly that for a second or two I thought some one had shouted it—"Bare-lip Bill." It seemed to settle every trouble Abundant had. I went back to the house and told Abundant I must go up to New York for a couple of days to see my lawyer or something, and that I would bring back a farm hand for her, and she let me go.

I did not have as much trouble getting Bill to come to Carter County as I had feared. It was summer and nothing doing in his line or any other vaudeville line and he jumped at the chance.

"Sam," he said, "It suits me! It surely suits Bill Saggerty. You could not have come at a better time, old pal, because I've been wondering where I could go to be among the cows and the pigs and the chickens. I've got the greatest idea for a new stunt."

Enthusiastic, you understand. You know how a two-a-day man is when he thinks he has caught hold of a great idea. Sam figured that if he went to the agents with a stage set showing the dear old farm yard with its cows and chickens and dickybirds and ducks, he would be dated up for about ten consecutive years in about ten minutes. He was a ventriloquist, you understand, and a good one, that being how he got the name of "Barelip," being able to throw his voice without moving a muscle of his face, thus doing away with his moustache. And a good one, too. I mean Bill and not his moustache.

Here was his chance to get down on a real farm and study the voice of the pig and the cow at first hand, and catch the manner of the real rustic, and be paid for it! He came back with me on the first train.

"But, mind you, Bill," I warned him, "nobody is to know you are a ventriloquist—not Abundant or anybody. You're plain farm-hand."

When we reached the farm we found that Abundant had picked up her chaperone. She was a Mrs. Droby, from the village, and a pleasant old lady enough. We all got introduced to each other, and then I took Bill out to show him the farm and the cave. He loved it.

He was good, too. Once through the cave was enough to teach him every feature of interest—"You now see on your left, ladies and gentlemen, the Giant's Jewel Box. Observe the rubies and diamonds, all true crystals, formed by Nature just where they lay. To your right—" and so on. Then we tried out the seven echoes. "Hello!" I shouted, and Bill echoed it back to me seven times, just as good and a little better than the original echoes had ever echoed it. As an echoer, Bill was a wonder, and no mistake.

"Fine!" I said, "you'll do."

"You bet I'll do!" he said. "I've got to do. And, oh! aint she the love-liest thing man ever saw?"

"Who?" I asked.

"That Miss Abundant," he said, and I told him there would be none of that.

"You're a farm hand and lectured on the wonders of the cave," I said, "and you've got to know your place and keep it."

"Oh, sure!" he said. "I know that,

Canada Owes Much to the Farm Implement Industry

A LITTLE more than forty years ago the first carload of wheat was shipped from Winnipeg—then a frontier town. Brandon had only a few hundred population; Calgary and Edmonton were but trading posts. The vast Canadian west was unsettled, unproductive. Today it is one of the greatest granaries in the world. Thriving cities and towns have sprung up where bleaching buffalo bones mark the ox-trails of forty years ago. Mighty freight trains roll down the roads where the ox carts creaked. Schools are within walking distance of every farmhouse; churches within driving distance of every home.

What has wrought this wonderful change? With the crude implements of earlier days the hardy pioneers never would have been able to do more than feed themselves. But with the improved machines of agriculture they have conquered the wilderness, subdued nature, and broken up the prairies into vast grain fields. In the wake of this conquest has come marvelous industrial and civic development, cities, railroads, manufacturing, mining, education, convenience, contentment.

Wherever modern labor-saving farm implements are in general use there you find the benefits of civilization. Take away modern farm implements and you have primitive life, wilderness, ignorance, poverty and famine.

That is why no industry stands ahead of the farm implement industry in service to the Dominion

The industry has always built for rugged strength and utmost simplicity, providing adjustments for varying conditions and supporting all with an extraordinary service of repairs. It has been ready with repairs for every machine and implement, no matter how old.

Of late years the era of mechanical power has come into farming. Tractor and engine power has been linked with field and belt machines, adding tremendously to the producing capacity of men, machines and land.

The part played by machines in agriculture today is too great to be fully realized. They are conquering obstacles which appeared insurmountable twenty years ago, and they are at the same time helping our farmers support an increased population.

During the advance of efficient farming, it has been absolutely necessary that liberal service be furnished by men who knew the machines. *Service as rendered with farm implement sales has a positive, definite, cash value from the farmer's point of view and should be so considered by him.* To begin with, he pays less money, pound for pound, for the machines that do his work than he pays for any other similar manufactured article he buys. Yet, on top of this great advantage in favor of his farm machine investment, he receives a service of more use and value to him than he will find among all the other lines with which he is familiar.

As these words are being read the farm implement industry is mobilizing a tremendous campaign to help Canadian farmers make 1924 a successful farming year. Farm machines and implements, embodying the latest improvements for conserving labor and time and increasing yield, are being shipped to agents everywhere so as to be ready when needed. Thousands of agents are quietly laying in a carefully selected variety of spare parts, to take care of old machines that can still be made to work efficiently. These machines, repairs stocks, and facilities for expert, rapid handling during the rush of the harvest season are being made ready many months in advance. Every machine brings with it power for creating agricultural wealth—every repairs stock carries a potential saving of hundreds of dollars for farmers in need of emergency service. *This is a vital work of great magnitude, yet it is but a part of the everyday service the farmer has learned to depend upon from the industry.*

Agriculture, with its labor-saving machines and implements, is the foundation upon which industries and higher civilization are built.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

HAMILTON

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HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

INDEPENDENT ADJUSTMENTS

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BOX 490 - MOOSE JAW, SASK.

.22 or .25 Calibre

COOEY CANUCK

This SAFE "Easy to handle" Rifle shoots Rabbits, Crows, Ground Hogs and all small animals or birds that destroy stock or crops. Every farmer needs a "Cooley Canuck." Hard-hitting, accurate and safe. Special half-cock on bolt prevents accidental discharge. Pure silver bead sight. Genuine oiled walnut stock. Best barrel steel. Built to give long and satisfactory service. Fully guaranteed. Write for literature. Dept. G.

.22 cal. shoots short and long rifle cartridges.
.25 cal. shoots short and long rim fire shells.

This SAFE "Easy to handle" Rifle

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Order through your local store or direct by parcel post, C.O.D. Charges paid. Money back if not satisfied.

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Because scientifically processed from the purest ingredients, in Canada's most modern plant, and naturally ripened by over 12 months ageing in the wood, Avico does what only really fine vinegar can do—insures perfect pickling—is a wholesome, fragrant condiment—enhances flavor of all vegetables, and is a revelation of extraordinary value at

20c a full quart—in your own container

21

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY
COMMISSIONER
**OFFERS FOR PURCHASE OR LEASE
OF
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT
GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Public notice is hereby given that sealed offers will be received until noon on the 10th day of June, 1924, for the purchase or lease of the Manitoba Government Elevators, with possession on the 1st day of September, 1924.

Offers for individual elevators will not be considered; but offers for the purchase or lease of all elevators, or the purchase of those on one or more branch lines of railways, will be considered.

In the case of purchase, payments may be extended over periods of five or ten years at the option of the purchaser.

Every offer to purchase must be accompanied by a marked cheque for a sum equal to two (2) per cent. of the purchase price offered.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, or from: **L. G. McLEOD**, Inspector of Grain Elevators, Room 214, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

The highest, or any offer, will not necessarily be accepted.

All offers should be addressed to: **HON. A. PREFONTAINE**, Railway Commissioner, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg, and marked "Offers for Elevators."

A. PREFONTAINE,
Railway Commissioner.
Winnipeg, April 25th, 1924.



The Car That Tackles Every Job

When a man needs a car for many jobs he turns instinctively to the Ford touring car.

Primarily, the Ford touring is a family car and as such has established a splendid reputation for service and dependability.

But its usefulness does not end there. You will find the Ford touring doing every job that cars

have ever been used for—making the quick run to town on urgent errands—taking produce to market and supplies back home—doing everything, in fact, that a utility car is called upon to do.



Why Ford Predominates

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No matter where you live or drive your car, the nearest service station is always a Ford service station.

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Sam. I was just gassing. Don't get sore at a joke."

"I don't stand any jokes about Abundant," I said, and we let it go at that.

The summer moved along pleasantly enough. Bill kept the key of the cave and nobody was allowed in it without Bill in attendance, and nobody ever guessed the echo was dead, least of all Abundant. Two things worried me, however. One was that fat turtle of a Rance Titherweight, who kept pestering Abundant, and the other was the knowledge that in the fall Bill Saggerty would be going back to New York to put on his act.

About the middle of August I slipped up to New York again, claiming I had to see my doctor, and hunted round to find another ventriloquist to take Bill's place when he left, and I found an old man named Simeon Dearborn, who was willing. He said he would come on the first of September, which was the day I understood Bill had set for leaving. When I reached our station in Carter County, I picked up my grip and walked out to the farm. I cut across lots and went in the back way, and as I neared the house I saw Abundant on the side porch, her hands clasped on her breast and her eyes raised to a tree there. My, but she was a pretty picture! But that was not what stopped me short. A little bird—a sparrow, I guess—was hopping round on a branch of the tree, and every time it hopped it cocked its head on one side and looked at Abundant, and said, "Sweetheart! Sweetheart!" which is something a sparrow don't say. I wasn't fooled. I looked round the end of the kitchen and there was Bill Saggerty with a moon-calf look on his face.

"Enough! None of that!" I whispered, and I motioned him out to the barn to talk it out and have an understanding.

"Well, what?" he asked me, defiant-like. "I can't help what the little birds say, can I? If they think she is so sweet and lovely they just have to peep up and say so, how can I help that, Sam?"

"You'll help it," I said sternly. "Abundant isn't for the likes of me or you. She's a real girl. You get you pay this evening and you leave Carter County, Bill. That's the ultimatum with the bark on it."

"Why, no, Sam," he said. "No, it ain't. Because I don't go. Because I stay right here. My act ain't ready yet and I don't care if it never is ready. I may settle down here for good and all, with a farm and a cave and a wife—a wife, Sam—amongst the cows and the chickens and the little dickybirds that say what they mighty well please without any blue-gilled back-number sleight-of-hand man butting in. You get the idea?"

"So that's how it is, is it?" I asked, getting red in the face.

"Just like that," a chicken answered, sneering-like, from where it was pecking seed on the barn floor. "Just like that, ain't it, Bill?"

"Seems so, chicken," Bill answered.

"Oh, well, if you've got all the live stock talking for you!" I said scornfully, and I turned away. "Only," I said, "I've hired a man to take your place down here, and you'll kindly hand me the cave key and go up and pack your trunk."

"Give him the key; what do you care?" grunted a pig, and Bill tossed me the key. I caught it on the fly and went on up to the house. Abundant was still there, looking at the little bird, and when she saw me she started and blushed.

"Why, Sam!" she said. "I didn't expect you!"

"I walked," I said.

Bill did not go. When I thought it over I saw he was right in one way, he had never said he meant to go before the first of September, and I had no right to send him away; that was Abundant's business. Old Simeon showed up on the first of September, and I gave him the key to the cave and explained the points of interest and tried him out on the echo. He did well enough. He was an old-styler and had a moustache to hide his lips, but he echoed as well as need be, and I was glad to see that professional jealousy made him sort of offish to Bill. They didn't mix.

"I thought Mr Saggerty was going," Simeon said to me.

"Well, he said he was," I answered.

"Then he had better go," Simeon said dryly. "If he don't he will give this whole business away. Miss Abundant is liable to come on him any time. Just now he is out there making the ducks and the geese tell each other what they think of you and of Rance Titherweight, and what a lovely person Miss Abundant is."

You can imagine I was surprised when Bill came to me, not half an hour later and held out his hand.

"Good-by, Sam," he said. "I'm going. It is all off. I'm on my way. I asked her to marry me. Well, such is life."

"No!" I exclaimed. "You don't mean you had nerve enough to ask her to tie up to a thing like you!"

"She thought the way you do, I guess," Bill said, with a sick grin. "She was sorry and all that, but it couldn't be. It's Rance Titherweight, Bill—no doubt of that."

"No!" I exclaimed again. "Not that fat slug! Did she say so right out?"

"More or less," Bill admitted. "I put it up to her and she would not deny it."

"Well, you just wait here," I said, "and don't you move until I come back. I'll settle this Rance Titherweight business. I know a thing or two about Rance Titherweight—"

I was off in a rush and I found Abundant without any trouble. I asked her if she could spare a couple of minutes, and we went out on the side porch and I made her take a seat. I hesitated awhile, trying to get things straight in my mind, so I could say them in the proper way.

"It's like this, Miss Abundant," I said finally, "I've been cheating you. I've been fooling you and playing a trick on you. I'm ashamed of it and I confess it, but I did think I was doing the right thing, and that is my excuse."

Just then a chicken came along, pecking at the grass out in front of us. It was a white chicken, a hen, and along behind it came half a dozen chicks, a late season hatching of them. The hen started to come up on the porch.

"Shoo!" said Abundant.

"Very well! Very well!" said the white hen. "Don't get excited."

"My gracious!" Abundant cried. "Am I mad?" and she looked up at the tree where the little bird had said "Sweetheart!" the day I came back from New York.

"Don't worry," I said, sarcastically. "That's Bill. I'm going to tell you everything. And, first of all, I want to tell you that Bill is not half as bad as you may think he is."

"I don't," said Abundant. "I don't think he is bad at all."

"All right, then," I said. "First I want to confess that when that Bishop's Pulpit fell and killed your father it spoiled the seven echoes in your cave. It killed all seven of them; not an echo was left. And you know what that meant to the cave. It ruined it."

She simply stared at me.

"Yes," I said, "I know what you are thinking. The cave has kept right on echoing. That's right enough, but I'm to blame for that. I was a coward and held back the truth from you, and I went up to New York and hired Bill for you, and Bill is a ventriloquist."

"He is a—!" she asked.

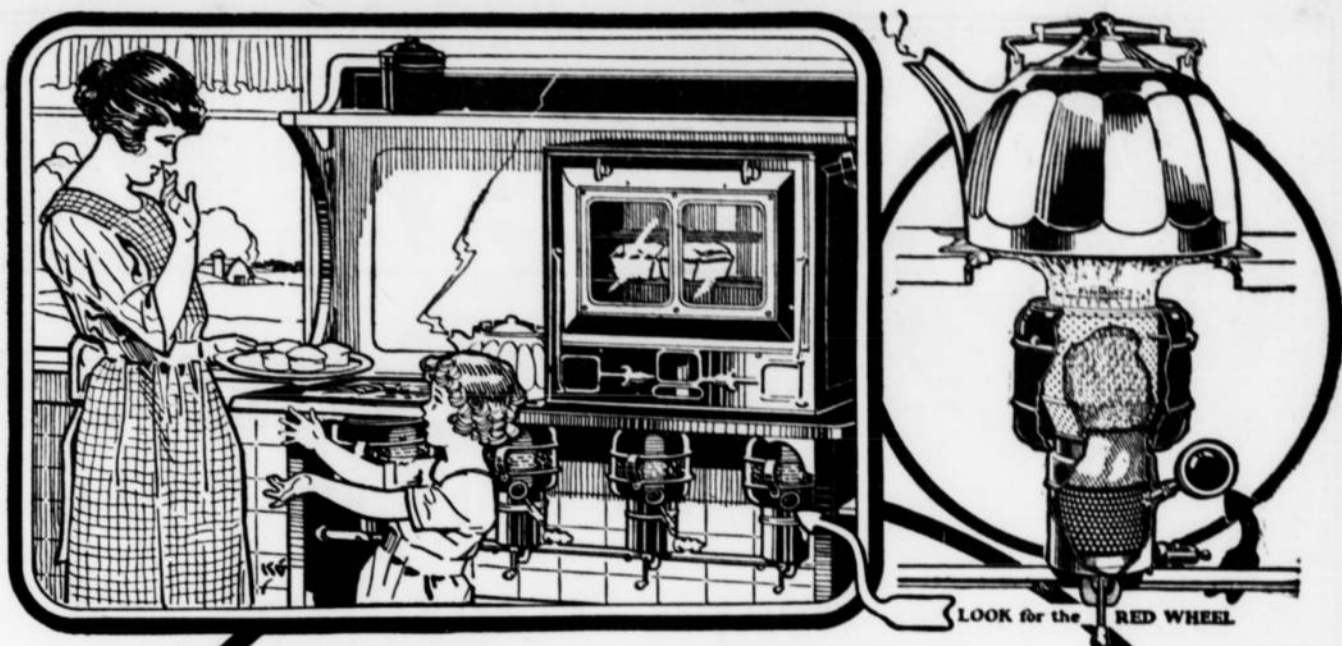
"Ventriloquist," I said. "A voice thrower. And old Simeon is another. I thought I could keep the dead echoes from your knowledge and let Bill take the tourists through and do the echoes for them."

"But why?" she asked.

"On account of Rance Titherweight," I said, "and on account of you being alone in the world and unable to support yourself and all. I don't expect you to forgive me, but that don't matter. I thought I was doing right."

"But why should you do it for me?" she asked.

"Because," I said, right out flat, "this cave without the echo is not worth the powder to blow it up, and Rance Titherweight was making eyes at you. Suppose you married him—he would find out the cave was worthless



Blue Flame Strikes Against Cooking Utensil

HERE'S a stove that burns oil with very rapid and efficient cooking qualities. It's a short-chimney-type burner which produces a clean, odorless, blue flame that strikes directly against the cooking utensil. That's because it's equipped with Lorain High Speed Oil Burners.

For nearly twelve years the Lorain High Speed Oil Burner has given perfect satisfaction in thousands upon thousands of homes. Each year its popularity has increased and last year the demand for oil stoves equipped with this remarkable burner was overwhelming.

The reasons for this popularity are obvious. Lorain gives forth an intense heat. It's simple in construction. Easy to operate. Never gets out of order. Seldom

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So efficient and satisfactory is the Lorain High Speed Oil Burner that dozens of well-known oil cook stoves now have it as standard equipment. Among so many good oil stoves you'll surely be able to find one that will please you as to size, style, color and price. If there's no Lorain dealer near you, ask us for the name of the nearest one.

Guarantee

Should the inner combustion tube of the Lorain High Speed Oil Burner burn out within 10 years from date of purchase, replacement will be made entirely free of charge.

Many famous makes of Oil Cook Stoves are equipped with Lorain High Speed Burners, including:
Direct Action—National Stove Co. Div., Lorain, Ohio
New Process—New Process Stove Co. Div., Cleveland, Ohio
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Sole Manufacturers of Gas Ranges Equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator
World's Largest Manufacturers of Cooking Appliances

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LORAIN HIGH SPEED OIL BURNER

Good Cows Clean Utensils The Best Salt = PROFITS

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14

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The Canadian Steel and Wire Company, Limited
Factory: Hamilton, Ontario. Warehouse: Winnipeg, Man.

and he would treat you mean."

"Treat me mean?" she asked. "Don't you think he cares for me for myself, then, at all?"

I did not answer that; I did not like to. But the white hen did.

"Not a bit, the fat serpent!" the white hen seemed to say. "He don't care a darn for you."

"Excuse me a minute," I said to Abundant, "I'm going to find Bill and knock his head off. I won't have him butting in on this conversation."

Abundant put out her hand. "No, don't!" she said. "What does it matter?"

"Very well," I said. "I'll go on with my story. I thought, if Rance married you, you would be unhappy, and to marry him seemed the only thing you could do. If you did not he would discover the echo was dead and he would make all kinds of trouble for you. So I had Bill come and it all worked well. And it will continue to work well. Simeon is not as good as Bill at voice-throwing, but he makes a good enough echo. So why don't you just let things go on as they are?"

"Am I not going to?" she asked.

"Well, not!" I said. "I don't think you are, and that's the trouble. You're going to marry Rance."

"Who said that?"

"Bill did. He practically said you said so."

She did not deny it. She looked at the white hen and at the late-hatch chickens and said nothing.

"All right then," I said, taking a new grip on my courage, "I ask you not to marry that Rance fellow. He's a crook and a slimy character, and you'll be unhappy every day of your life. Take Bill instead. I know Bill and I know he is better than most fellows. Give him a chance. Don't turn him down the first shake out of the box. Let him have a chance to show you what a real man he is."

Abundant looked out across the grass patch. She let her hands rest in her lap. It almost broke my heart, she was so sweet and pretty and innocent. I could hardly bear to look at her pretty mouth with her lips just parted like two rose petals. And then that fool hen had to speak up again.

"Bill has no chance," the hen said. "She don't care for Bill at all. If I were a man—"

"Drat you!" I cried, and I raised up and felt for something to throw. I had nothing but my hat, and I threw that. The hen squawked and scattered away.

"I'll go round and paste Bill one in the jaw in a minute," I said.

Up in the tree a sparrow fluttered from one twig to another.

"Sweetheart! Sweetheart!" it chirped in real words.

I looked out, and down the road, too far to throw his voice to us, was Bill—going to the station to buy a ticket, I suppose. Over in the cave lot, almost as far away, was old Simeon. I looked at Abundant again, and she was just as before, looking out across the lot, with her lips just parted. Then the old white hen came back a step or two and looked up at me doubtfully, not knowing whether I would throw another hat or not.

"Excuse me," said the white hen as meek as Moses, "I just came back to say that if I were a man and cared anything for a lady I would speak for myself."

I swear I was trembling all over! I turned to Abundant and put out my hand.

"Could you?" I stammered. "Could you love me, Abundant?"

She gave a sort of sob and put both her hands in mine.

"Oh, Sam! You are such a fool!" she said, and then we laughed and everything was all right forever.

"And how was I to know you had the voice-throwing trick yourself?" I asked her some time later.

"As if father would figure to leave me a cave as a legacy without preparing me to keep the echo going!" she cried.

That's all. Jed had been a voice-thrower himself. There never had been any real echo in Seven Echoes Cave. It is simple enough when you know the trick; Abundant taught me in less than a week. Since she has the children to look after I show the visitors through the cave myself. We are prospering nicely and next year when I get the last of the mortgage paid off, I'm thinking of putting in an extra echo. I won't change the name of the cave, but I believe in giving full measure and running over, my own blessings, so to speak, having been Abundant."

If Your Renewal is Due

You will receive a notice in this issue of The Guide.

As we do not make a practice of carrying overdue subscriptions for very long—it would be well for you to send in your renewal at once, to save yourself the annoyance of missing copies containing special articles or continued stories in which you are interested.

On page 3 of this issue you will find a special premium offer to subscribers who renew their subscriptions promptly. Use the renewal slip enclosed.

When Buying a Radio

Continued from Page 15

loud enough to be heard all over the average farm house.

Without doubt owners of receiving sets outlined above are getting better results than stated but it is better to under-rate a receiver than to over-rate it.

In these days of "dull emitting" vacuum tubes the cost of maintenance is but a fraction of what it was formerly. Every vacuum tube requires a battery to light its filament. This battery is called an "A" battery to distinguish it from the "B" which is applied to the plate of the tube. The "B" battery is often termed plate battery.

The standard tubes operate on from 4 to 6 volts, and draw anything from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 ampere, while the "dull emitters" operate on from 1 to 6 volts and draw only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ampere. A single battery of dry cells will in this case last for about a month, doing away with the need for purchasing a storage battery. If storage batteries are available they can be used just as long as care is taken that too high a filament voltage is not applied to the filaments of the tubes. If more filament battery than is required is applied to the filament the tube will become inoperative as the high voltage will destroy the fragile filament. Manufacturers usually state the type of battery to be used with each make of tube.

Securing Necessary Parts

When you have decided on what type of apparatus you can best afford, the next problem is that of securing the necessary parts. If you do not feel as though you knew enough about radio to build your own receiver then it is advisable to purchase a ready built set. Should one of your neighbors understand the construction of a radio set, then with his help and assistance it should be possible to build a successful receiver.

Parts and complete sets can be secured from your mail order house or through the district selling agent for automobiles. There are as well exclusive radio stores which sell nothing but radio parts and apparatus. Again there are men who specialize in radio assembling who will build a receiver for you from standard parts. The cost of this last mentioned service is not as a rule heavy. Write to one or two electrical or radio dealers and ask them for prices and a description of the type of set which you think you can best afford. It is not advisable to write to too many firms as more useful knowledge can be gained from the catalogs of two or three good firms than from a larger collection.

If it is your intention of building your own receiver the best thing to do is to write to some dealer and tell him that you want a complete set of parts for this particular type of set and also a booklet describing its construction. Booklets can be obtained on the construction of sets using standard apparatus and in some cases manufacturers issue leaflets all which are highly instructive.

In the case of the reflex and neutrodyne receivers the parts are made by but two or three manufacturers and are often sold in "kits" making it very easy for the out of town customer to purchase these parts. The reflex and neutrodyne receivers can usually be purchased ready built and completely equipped for about \$200.

Radio sets and parts are now so nearly standardized that it is a more or less simple thing to order apparatus, a thing which could not be truthfully said twelve months ago. One of your best guides in the selection of good apparatus is the manufacturer's name. If you are able to deal locally ask your dealer for apparatus which he knows to be good. Parts sold by mail order houses and exclusive radio stores are naturally of a high-standard since the reputation of the establishment rests with apparatus themselves.

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Guide Bulletin Service

A special bulletin service has been developed by The Guide to provide information on a large range of subjects which readers from time to time find they need. These bulletins are reprints of articles which have appeared in The Guide, and contain information that is very valuable. Below will be found a list of those of special interest to women readers at this season of the year. The bulletins will be sent at one cent each, on request, when a self-addressed and stamped envelope is enclosed. Order by numbers:

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat.
29. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
40. How to Refinish Furniture.
42. The Care of Floor Coverings.
43. Kitchen Mending Kits.
44. How to Soften Hard Water.
45. The Menace of the House Fly.
46. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
52. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
54. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
55. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
56. How to Judge Bread.
57. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
58. How to Make Soap at Home.
60. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.

Stylish Summer Garments



No. 1922—For Informal Wear.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material with 3 yards of binding.

No. 1987—Dress for the Ample Proportioned Figure.—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with 4½ yards of braid.

No. 1924—Coat Dress for Spring Wear.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 40-inch material with 1 yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1864—Practical Costume Slip.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 32, 36 or 40-inch material. The embroidery pattern No. 674 costs 15c extra.

No. 1860—Bloomer Frock.—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with ¼-yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2043—Beltless Frocks Smart.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material.

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Making Use of Community Halls

By Marilla R. Whitmore

Nearly every district of any size now has a community hall. These halls are used more or less, but are they used often enough by the mass of people in the district? True, they are used for social purposes as dance halls, for whist drives, also for political and town meetings, for church affairs and concert halls. They are in use some of the time, but if one stops to count the amount of the district's good money that is put into these different halls you will agree with me that they are not used often enough.

In North Dakota, in Williams County, the people of a certain district built a hall. The country people furnished the funds and helped with the actual work. Once built it stood idle a good share of the time, although it was used for meetings of various kinds and as a place of amusement for the young folks mostly. One fine day the country was enriched by having a new family move into the district. The woman belonging to this family was one of those ambitious country

women who love social life, and right away she began to get acquainted with her neighbors.

After she had met all of the women in the vicinity this bright woman organized what she called "A Community Sewing Club." Now my women readers will admit that there is some one thing about sewing that you can do and like to do better than any other part of the sewing. It may be the cutting, it may be buttonholes that you excel in, or you may be very fast in sewing up long seams.

At the sewing club, which was to meet every Tuesday afternoon at the Community Hall, the sewing was divided, each woman taking the work she did best. As nearly all of these women were mothers with small children the children had to come along, so each week a different member was appointed to look after the children, keeping them entertained and out of the way. The men co-operated in this by hauling sand for sand-piles and putting up a number of swings and see-saws in the yard. The member who cared for the children on that particular day had the satisfaction of know-

ing that the sewing she had brought was being done for her.

A different member was appointed each time to serve the tea, each member bringing baskets, and the supper served picnic style to avoid extra work. The lunches themselves consisted of very simple food so as to do away with the work that would entail at home.

More sewing was done in an afternoon than you would think possible. One afternoon, house-dresses would be made, another day aprons would be the plan, while children's clothes, underwear and even quilts were attempted. Ideas were exchanged, patterns bought in partnership, some house-dress patterns are so made that a number of pretty styles can be made from the same pattern, hence the dresses did not need to be just alike. Dress goods, and household linens, and muslins,

prints, etc., were bought in quantities, the local merchant being glad to make considerable reduction in order to get the trade, and also to encourage the ladies, as his wife belonged to the club.

This sewing club is still in operation that I know, and the latest talk is of installing several electric motors for running the sewing machines as a light plant had been added to the hall.

The sewing club proved to be so successful and the women enjoyed the sociability of working together that a Darner's Club was organized. This club met at the hall once a week and each member brought her mending bag. How the darning cotton and wool flew on those afternoons.

It seems to me that the Darner's Club helped a great many women who had never found it worth their while

For Young and Old



No. 1714—Side-Closing Blouse.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 40-inch figured material with $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard 36-inch dark material and $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard 10-inch white material.
No. 1889—Camisole Skirt.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.
No. 2049—Beltless Dress.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard 27-inch contrasting.
No. 1958—Pulled Up Drapes, New.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch contrasting.
No. 1420—Snappy Summer Style.—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with 3 yards of ribbon for sash and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of ruffling.
No. 1287—Dress with Matching Bloomers. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding for dress and bloomers.
No. 1898—Cunning Dress for Little Daughter.—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard 30-inch contrasting.
No. 1738—Pretty Dress for a Little Maid.—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of ribbon for tie-strings and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding.

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to mend, but just let the garments go until they wore out completely, then mended them with a new article.

Once a fortnight the Darner's had a dinner party for the mere husbands. The dinner was served under the trees in summer, picnic style, and on tables in the kitchen which was in the hall basement in the winter time, was followed by a social evening, dancing and cards in winter, outdoor sports in summer. Neighbor met neighbor, and acquaintances were made that proved of value to all. Problems of the farm were discussed. Out of the Darner's Club developed several new co-operative enterprises promoted by men and women alike, co-operation in marketing, and also in buying. A club was organized and the government helped by helping them get into pure-bred stock of different kinds.

A creamery was built, and when I last visited in the district a laundry was to be added to the creamery.

Another good thing that grew out of these various clubs was the fact that the foreigners in the community were reached, and by this means a better school was obtained. The women came out and voted for a consolidated school. This same question had come before the people repeatedly and voted down. When the people became better acquainted they came to see that the new school was just what was needed, and they voted for it gladly.

This district was a district similar in many respects to our districts here in the West. People lived a long way apart. The foreign element was strong, and although they were good farmers

they did not mix until the women became acquainted. In that district today is a feeling of such good fellowship and harmony that anything attempted seems to be carried through in short order. I would like to see

more co-operative enterprises carried out among the women of our districts, for I feel that it lies with the women as well as the men to organize and carry out such enterprises for the common good of all concerned.

\$100—FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—\$100

The Guide is looking for a thousand of the smartest boys and girls in farm homes, between 10 and 16 years, who would like to become members of the Excelsior Club for 1924. Next fall \$100 in cash prizes will be distributed to the members who give the best report of the season's work.

There is no membership fee—all you have to do is to let the secretary know what project you wish to take up. Have the letter signed by parent, guardian or teacher, and mail it right away. As soon as it reaches the secretary, a membership certificate and a handsome club button will be sent to you.

Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Any one, 40c.
Any two, 75c.
All three, \$1.00.
Postage prepaid.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Excelsior Club

Continued from Page 19

The raspberries, which cost me nothing but were given by a kind neighbor, were one hundred and forty (140) in number, out of which only about six died. The rest are strong, nice healthy bushes that will bear next year. The raspberries were kept cultivated and free from weeds.

The saskatoons did not cost anything for they are wild. I planted twenty-five (25) plants out of which only seven lived, owing to not being able to get good roots. The roots ran along so close to the top of the ground and were so thick they all seemed to be joined together, and it was hard to get good roots. The saskatoons were treated the same as the raspberries.

The last but not the least thing is the pig. The rest of the things were a pleasure, but the pig brought profit as well as pleasure. I bought it at six weeks old, which is weaning time, for four dollars (\$4.00). From then on it was fed on milk, and it was running out picking up waste feed. It hasn't cost me anything in the way of feed because it ate the food which otherwise would have been wasted. When winter sets in and it can't get waste feed, I will get some shorts and mix with the milk in order to fatten it. When it weighs about 200 pounds and the prices are good I am going to sell it. With the money I will pay back what I owe, fix up my room a little and get more seeds to add to the list of seeds which I am saving that are ripe.—Roberta Shuler, age 12, Sibbald, Alta.

TINY FLIPS FLAPJACKS

Inside it was snowy white from floor to ceiling. The little square tables had white marble tops and the floor and walls were finished with white tiles. Tiny would pour the rich, creamy batter on to the hot plate. Just when the underneath side reached a deep, golden brown, Tiny would insert his little flat paddle underneath, toss it high in the air with a little twist, and down it would come with the bottom side up. From morning until night the little Doo Dads would watch Tiny, but after so long they would rush inside and spend their shiny pennies for the red hot, delicious flapjacks that Tiny would stack up on plates for the customers. Doc Sawbones made much money from the sale of the flapjacks; and Tiny grew sleek and fat from eating them, while poor Nicky Natt wandered about the streets of Dooville hungry and very, very lonely. This is how it happened. One day, Nicky read the want ads. in the Saturday paper and he saw this:

Wanted man to flip flapjacks, \$5.00 per week and all the flapjacks he can eat. Apply two o'clock sharp. Doc Sawbones' Flapjack shop.

Nicky was delighted, he was so sure that he would get the job that he was very haughty with Tiny. Tiny felt very badly. It was only ten o'clock and Nicky could not apply for the job until two, so he sat down on a bench in the park for a little snooze. Nicky laughed to himself, and after he had fallen asleep, he dreamed of great stacks of rich wheat cakes with maple syrup. Nicky was awakened by the striking of the big clock in the town hall tower. He rushed to the kitchen of the new flapjack shop, but he was too late. The little Doo Dad cook told him that already the position had been filled, and invited Nicky to go around in front and watch the new flapjack flipper. Nicky did, and imagine his surprise when he saw Tiny in white cap and apron flipping flapjacks as though he had never done anything else. Nicky went to Doc Sawbones, but Doc said that Tiny was the best flapjack flipper he had ever seen. And so it happened that while Nicky grew sleek and fat eating flapjacks,

HURRAH! HERE'S

THE VERY JOB I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR! IT SAYS "MAN WANTED TO FLIP FLAPJACKS. \$5 PER WEEK AND ALL THE FLAPJACKS HE CAN EAT. APPLY 2 O'CLOCK SHARP. DOC'S FLAPJACK SHOP."



BEGONE, USELESS! I'VE GOT A JOB AND I CAN NO LONGER ASSOCIATE WITH GOOD-FOR-NOTHING LOAFERS.



BONG BONG



GOLLY—2 O'CLOCK! I GOTTA HURRY!

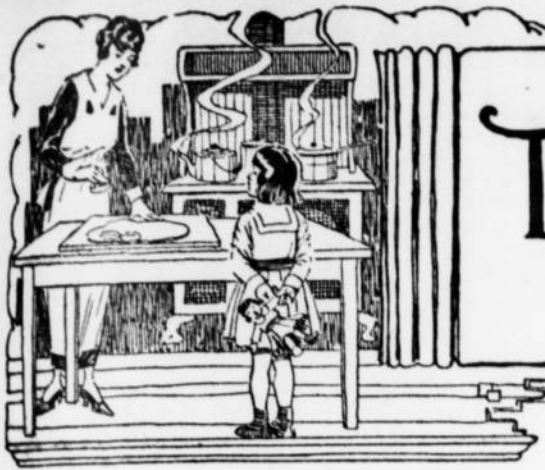


APPLY 2 O'CLOCK SHARP. HUH? WELL, IT'S ONLY 10 O'CLOCK. PLENTY OF TIME FOR A SNOOZE BEFORE STARTING A HARD DAYS WORK—EATING FLAPJACKS—TEE HEE.



NOPE—TOO LATE. BOSS HIRED A FELLAH AND SAY, JUST GO 'ROUND TO THE FRONT AND SEE HIM FLIP THE FLAPJACKS. HE'S A SCREAM!





The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



We Explain Our Stand A casual reader has taken us to task for our recent editorial on divorce legislation in Canada. He accuses us of advocating the increasing of reasons for divorce and asks somewhat sarcastically: "Who are the people who want divorces increased in Canada? Are they the people who find the present legislation a hardship and want relief, or are they just a number of cranks, old maids and women faddists trying to find something for their clubs to advocate?"

In the first place our reader friend is laboring under a misunderstanding. We have not in any case advocated that the number of causes upon which people might receive divorces be increased, but we have urged that the existing reasons be made to apply equally to women and men. The laws governing this matter are not the same for all the provinces of the Dominion as we explained, previously. The legislation under which the courts of the three prairie provinces grant divorce permits of a different standard of morality for men than for women. It can only be remedied by the federal government. This is the logical time to press for amendment of our laws as the English law, upon which ours is based, was amended at the last session of parliament.

Who are the people advocating the present legislation? They are large in numbers and they are not all women. Thinking men and women who resent the admission by law that a double standard of morals is permissible in present day society are advocating the change. Some organizations, which are strongly opposed to increasing the number of reasons for granting divorce, are backing the proposed change. It is the injustice of the present law that has aroused their interest and stirred them to action. Large numbers of women's organizations are working for the change, because the present legislation is most unfair to women. One might naturally expect that women would work for fair play for all women.

Why not leave the urging of this change to the people who find the present law a hardship? Their lot is so miserable that they shun publicity and hesitate to take any action. Their numbers are so small that their power to get parliament to take any action would be practically nil. The likely answer would be: "There is not a sufficient demand for such a change. When a large number of people ask for it we will consider it but not till then."

One of the greatest weaknesses of democratic systems of government is that it is difficult to get proper sympathy and consideration of the suffering of small minorities. It is when large numbers speak that governments are inclined to listen attentively. Suffering is no less real because endured by a small number. We can hardly in human justice wait until it touches the lives of some of our own friends or acquaintances before we take action in the matter. The reform is deserving of our support so we give it.

Wishing Ourselves Elsewhere Isaac Marcossan, who is termed by his fellow-writers, "the king of interviewers," because he has interviewed a larger number of famous people, merchant princes, authors, artists, actors, statesmen, politicians and royalty, than any other journalist, makes an interesting statement in his book, *Adventures in Interviewing*. He observes from his experience in coming in contact with many people that: "Intimate contact with men of outstanding performance has almost invariably revealed a confession that their real ambition was to have done something else."

Some time ago we read an article by a writer who had interviewed a number of baseball players, all of whom had won continent-wide fame because of their great skill and success in playing some particular part in the game, either as pitcher, catcher, short-stop or batter. Practically every one, after the interviewer had won his confidence, told of a secret longing to play some other part in the game or to excel in some other kind of work other than that for which he was famous.

At some times we are apt to get frightfully dissatisfied with everything in general, but perhaps with no one thing in particular, and we wish that our lot had been cast in another sphere of life or that we had different work from that which we are doing. We imagine that we could do something

else better and would get more satisfaction and happiness out of doing it.

The feeling of dissatisfaction with things as they are and a restless desire for change is perhaps more common in the spring than at any other season of the year. It is a season when we are apt to be a bit fagged either physically or mentally. It is a time when we are most apt to wish ourselves to be anywhere else but where we are, or to be doing any kind of work except that which we have to do. It is a time when we detest routine, monotony and restraint. We imagine that our tasks are humdrum and ordinary, and that if we only had the chance to do something else we could "be as happy as kings."

We lose sight of the fact that we may be doing our own work well, and that family, friends and associates depend on our doing it. We might make a hopeless bungle of some other job. And then, as the lark told the buttercup who wished she were some other flower: "The world might all go wrong, with one too many daisies." The chances are if we did leave our present work for something else we would be as homesick for a return to it as the small child is upon his first visit away from home.

It does not seem to be human nature to be completely satisfied or wholly happy with anything. After all, real virtue lies in doing what we have to do and making it a success. But if persons who have won world fame for their success in certain lines and still have their moments of dissatisfaction, then we can perhaps be excused for having a few of our own. That is, if we do not take ourselves too seriously and develop a permanent grouch and become a nuisance to our friends. It is only an ailment of spirit which can be cured if we have the courage to face ourself and reason things out.

We Make a New Friend We gladly welcome a new contributor to our household number this month—Kathleen Strange. We have

heard quite a good bit concerning Major H. G. L. Strange, and his feat of winning the sweepstakes in hard red spring wheat at Chicago, during the past winter. The West is justly proud of the honors he has brought to Alberta. In some of his many public speeches since winning the world championship in wheat, Major Strange has referred to the help and encouragement given to him in his work by his young wife, and of her courage in meeting with the problems of farm life. Our interest was aroused when we heard that Mrs. Strange was an English girl, had been raised and educated in London and Paris, and had never lived in a city smaller than these until she came to Fennedale Farm, at Fenn, Alberta. We learned that her father William Redman, was a London journalist, and her mother a professional soprano. We learned that Kathleen Redman, before her marriage, had been a business woman, had held several responsible positions in government departments in London, working as private secretary to men holding important positions.

Our curiosity was slightly aroused. We could not help wondering how a young woman with such a background of training and experience would like Canada, and especially how she would like farm life. Would the lack of many of the comforts and conveniences that she had been accustomed to daunt her? Some day we hoped to have the opportunity to ask her about her impressions of farm life. We were sure that a person coming from an entirely different mode of living would have a different view of farms and farming than would those of us who have lived in rural communities most of our lives.

Then along came the feature article for this month written by Mrs. Strange. She writes well and informs us that it has always been her desire to write. As a child she wrote children's stories and fairy stories which were accepted by English

publications and while she was in California for a few months prior to coming to Canada wrote for California newspapers. We can promise our readers other interesting articles from Mrs. Strange in future household numbers of *The Guide*.

Canada's School Population According to figures for 1922, compiled by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, Canada

has 2,100,000 persons, or nearly one-fourth of its population at school. Of these about 100,000 children are in private schools, of whom 55,000 are in schools subsidized but not controlled by the state; over 60,000 are registered at colleges and universities; 13,000 attend Indian schools, which are supported partly by religious denominations and partly by the Dominion government; 9,000 attend institutions for teacher training; 1,600 attend schools for the blind and deaf; 80,000 attend schools or classes of a vocational nature under state control, while 1,860,000 attend ordinary schools under state control.

Of the 1,860,000 attending state controlled day schools and the 55,000 attending partly subsidized private schools, about 590,000 are in the largest 62 cities and towns; 555,000 are in other graded schools of whom about 114,000 are attending rural graded or consolidated schools; while approximately 770,000, or about 40 per cent. of the whole, are attending ungraded one-room schools, nearly all of which are rural.

Notes We usually have strength and time to do the things we really want to do, so in a large measure what we accomplish depends upon what we want to get done.

"Remember that when you are in the right you can afford to keep your temper, and when you are in the wrong you can't afford to lose it."—Selected.

"Nothing is more worth while than bringing efficiency into the home. When housekeeping becomes a science, as well as an art—then it becomes worthy of the best brains and highest endeavor."—F. B. Gilbreth.

"He that hath health hath hope, He that hath hope, hath everything."—An Arabian proverb

Most of us rise to great emergencies but it is the trifles that break us.

"Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties. . . . If your morals make you dreary depend upon it they are wrong. I do not say 'give them up' for they may be all that you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Vagabond

By R. L. Stevenson

Give to me the life I love
Let the love go by me;
Give the jolly heaven above
And the byway nigh me.

Bed in the bush with stars to see,
Bread I dip in the river—
There's the life for a man like me,
There's the life for ever.

Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of the earth around,
And the road before me.

Wealth I ask not, hope nor love,
Nor a friend to know me;
All I ask, the heaven above
And the road before me.

Roofing for the Floor

How to put a Remnant to Good Use

LAST fall I tried out a scheme for covering a floor with a spare roll of rubber roofing and found it very satisfactory. The room was 9 x 12 feet, and the area happened to be exactly equal the amount of roofing on hand. A flat, smooth floor is imperative, so I punched the nail heads below the surface of the boards and planed all uneven edges. As a further precaution I covered the entire floor with newspapers lapping the edges and pasting them down.

I found that three widths 36 inches wide and four yards long were needed, and cut the lengths a scant half-inch shorter to allow for spreading. Be careful to mark each length where it is to be cut, laying the material over a smooth board and cutting with the aid of a sharp knife and a "straight edge." Kneel on the straight edge, place the knife blade flat against it in an upright position and make a clean, straight-away cut. Put a fair pressure on the knife but do not try to cut through at the first attempt. After cutting, lay the strips face downwards on the floor, that is, place next the floor the outer surfaces which would be exposed on a roof. Allow them to remain without nailing until all danger of spreading is over. If nailed down immediately unsightly blisters and wrinkles will appear, so just keep down the edges with light weights.

When ready to fasten down the roofing, take a smooth board for kneeling on and start to nail in the centre working towards the right, pushing the board over the surface as you go. Then come back to the centre and work to the left in the same way. Drive in the

nails carefully one-quarter inch from the edge and three inches apart, just flush with the surface of the material, placing all nails opposite each other. See that the seams fit snugly, and if for any reason there is a space between two edges, fill it up with the cement packed in each roll. Nail the ends last.

When ready to paint see that the floor is free from dust, grit or oil, and give two or three coats as necessary. Remember that there is no suction to this kind of roofing so paint will go twice as far as on an ordinary lumber surface. Do not attempt to paint in a chilly room or to unroll the roofing when cold.

If a room takes a little more than two rolls of material and you do not wish to buy another, arrange the strips so that a border is left on all sides. In finishing the border see that the floor is smooth, then paste newspapers on it, taking care not to lap the edges in order to avoid ridges. When dry, carefully cut and fit strong building paper and paste one side thoroughly. Lay down snugly using a clean cloth to press out wrinkles, and when dry go over the surface with a thinnish flour paste to which some powdered alum is added. If no alum is available put in enough corn syrup to color the paste. This prevents suction. You can either paint this or use a varnish stain.

I am so satisfied with the results of this scheme that I intend to use other pieces of roofing for floors in the house.—Fred Shaw.

Editor's Note.—Rubber roofing is a good floor covering, but it is doubtful whether it would be satisfactory on a kitchen floor in hot weather.

Fewer and better cows would make dairying more profitable.

Home Bank Enquiry

Continued from Page 4

would not have got into the condition leading to its failure. An independent investigation would have disclosed the facts that were not given to the directors, although he was not sure that the true condition of the bank would have been revealed. The bank had paid dividends right along, and the western directors had confidence in Mr. Haney and Mr. MacHaffie, and had accepted the statements of profits submitted by the management.

Continuing his evidence on May 6, Mr. Crerar stated that the United Grain Growers ceased to do business with the Home Bank in December, 1917. In August of that year arrangements had been made for credit for the movement of grain, and in the midst of the movement the bank cut the credit of the company to \$1,000,000. By wiring Toronto an extension of a few weeks was obtained, but the company was obliged to find another bank. The indebtedness of the company to the bank was paid off and the company ceased business with the Home Bank except for a small account for the salaries of the staff of the United Grain Growers. Mr. Crerar stated that he had never been able to understand that move on the part of the bank.

Three Losing Accounts

Following Mr. Crerar, George Edwards, chartered accountant, who made an investigation of the Home Bank, was called to the witness stand. He said that the financial condition of the bank in 1906 was sound, and he presented a statement showing the growth of the bank from 1906 to 1923. The first mistake made by the bank he said was with the Frost account in 1911,

and by 1916, it was apparent that on the Frost account there would be a material loss to the bank. He put the amount at that date at \$850,000. He also thought that there would have been in that year a loss on the Prudential Trust loan of about \$500,000, and on the Pellatt loan a loss of \$1,050,000. He estimated the total losses on accounts at the Toronto branch of the bank in 1916 at \$3,370,000. The shrinkage in assets by 1923 he estimated at \$7,527,000, and he also believed there had been an over-estimate of profits made in every annual statement since 1916. Mr. Edwards stated that an examination of the books of the Toronto branch of the bank by an accountant would have disclosed the condition of some of these accounts and such an examination could have been made without attracting attention and without any great difficulty. From 1916 to 1923 the bank had carried on, he stated, by virtue of its deposits, and he felt satisfied that an independent audit made in May 1916, would have been "very illuminating."

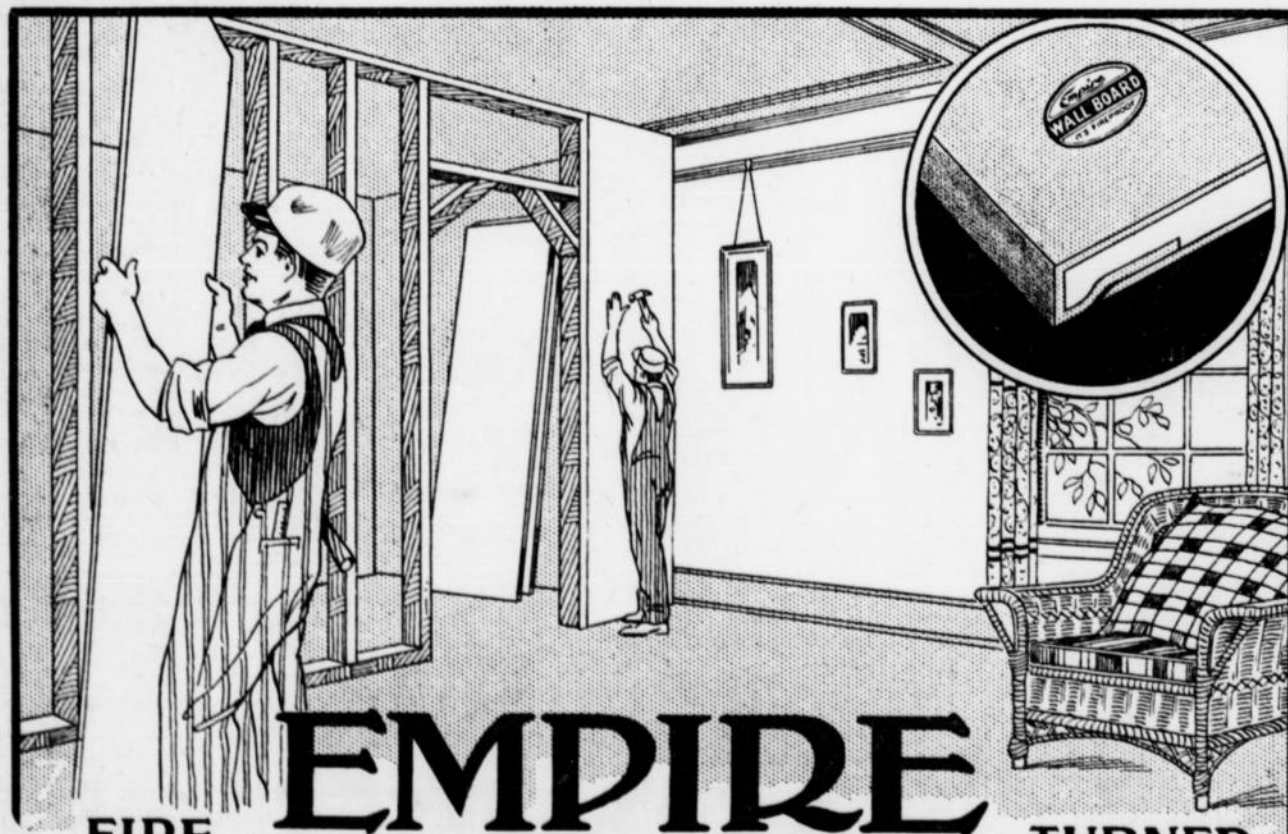
The C.N. Deposit

Major Graham Bell, deputy minister of finance, and a director of the Canadian National Railways, gave evidence with regard to the million dollar deposit which was made by the C.N.R. with the Home Bank on May 28, 1923, and withdrawn on June 2. James A. Yates, treasurer of the C.N.R., also gave information with regard to the deposit. Major Bell stated that following a meeting of the directors of the C.N.R. on May 21, 1923, he had been approached by R. P. Gough, who asked him if a deposit could be made with the Home Bank. He told Mr. Gough that the matter would have to be taken up with Sir Henry Thornton, and as Sir Henry was in the room at the time, Mr. Gough spoke to him about it. "The president called me over and told me to look into the matter and arrange if I saw fit," said Major Bell. He communicated with Mr. Yates, the treasurer of the company and ascertained that one million dollars would be available for deposit on or about May 28, and he thereupon made arrangements for the deposit of that amount in the Home Bank over the month end. Mr. Gough explained to him that the bank required some money immediately, but that shortly after the first of the month more money would be coming in.

Mr. Yates informed the Commission that he had received instructions to make a million dollar deposit from Major Bell. He knew that the deposit was merely to be a temporary account and he produced a voucher showing that the deposit was referred to as a "temporary special deposit." The transfer was made from the Bank of Montreal on May 28, and the money was withdrawn from the Home Bank on June 2. Mr. Yates produced a letter from Victor Scott, then manager of the Montreal branch of the Home Bank in which he said, "Kindly accept our thanks for your kindness in this matter."

Premier King's Evidence

Premier King appeared before the commission on Friday and told of a request from the bank three days before it closed its doors for the government to place a large deposit with the bank in order to enable it to carry on. The request was made by J. F. M. Stewart, a director of the Home Bank, and a meeting was arranged at 11 o'clock on the night of August 14, 1923, at which there were present the premier, Hon. J. A. Robb, Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. T. A. Low and Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart, Premier King said, informed them that he had been in conversation with Sir Thomas White, in conversation with the directors of the bank should lay the position of the bank before the government and the Canadian Bankers' Association. Premier King stated that he was "aghast" at the statement by Mr. Stewart of the bank's affairs, but he told him that the circumstances he mentioned made it impossible for the government to even consider placing a deposit with the bank. Mr. Stewart then asked that the government use its good offices on behalf of the Home Bank with the Canadian Bankers' Association, and to this Premier King replied that the govern-



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ment would do all it could in that direction to prevent the failure of the bank. It was therefore arranged that Mr. Robb should go to Montreal the next day so as to be on hand when the

Home Bank made representations to the Canadian Bankers' Association. After hearing the evidence of Premier King, the commission adjourned until Wednesday, May 14.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 9, 1924.
WHEAT—Closing today at \$1.02½. May wheat is little changed from a week ago. During the interval and especially during the early part of the week there was good export demand here, and offerings, which were fairly heavy around the higher levels, were well absorbed. Market suffered a little setback from the high point when trouble developed over the Reparations Commission, and a consequent sharp decline in European money as compared with the dollar, but it was found that offerings speedily vanished as the market declined, and a little renewed buying today found little for sale without advancing the price. Undertone to wheat seems to be firm. The big surplus at the lake heads that has been shadowing this market all winter is going East at an alarming rate of speed, and stocks at terminal points are estimated to be about half of what they were at the opening of navigation two weeks ago. Cash demand is fairly good on all grades although there is hardly a chance of wheat going to a premium position at this date.
OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have held firm during the week with a fairly large business passing in both grains. There has been an excellent demand for the lower grades of oats, and spreads have narrowed up fractionally. The 2 C.W.'s however are not wanted, and are being delivered through the clearing house against sales of May option. The demand for barley has been indifferent, with both 3 and 4 C.W. going through the clearing house.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
May 5 to 10 inclusive	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May	103½	102½	101½	102½	102½	102½	102½	139½	
July	104½	104	103	103½	103½	103½	103½	137½	
Oct.	101½	101	100	100½	100½	100½	100½	100	
Oats—									
May	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	53½	
July	40½	40	39½	40½	40½	40½	40½	51½	
Oct.	39½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½	
Barley—									
May	63½	63½	62½	63½	63½	62½	62½	68½	
July	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	69½	
Oct.	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	
Flax—									
May	216½	217½	215	215½	215½	214½	214½	245½	
July	214½	213½	211½	211½	211½	212½	212½	246½	
Oct.	188½	188½	186½	187½	187½	189	189	189	
Rye—									
May	65½	64½	64½	67½	64½	65	65	104½	
July	67½	66½	66½	66½	66½	67	67	67	
Oct.	67½	66½	65½	66½	66½	67½	67½	67½	

LIVERPOOL PRICES
The Liverpool market closed on May 9 as follows: May, 9s 0½d; July, 9s 0½d; October, 8s 11½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.42½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: May \$1.20½; July \$1.19½; October \$1.18½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.16½; No. 2 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 northern, \$1.06½ to \$1.11½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.24½; No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.20½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 hard, \$1.07½ to \$1.14½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.06½ to \$1.14½; No. 1 durum, \$1.04½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 amber, \$1.09½ to \$1.12½; No. 2 durum, \$1.03½ to \$1.10½; No. 3 amber, \$1.01½ to \$1.10½; No. 3 durum, 99½c to \$1.07½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71c to 71½c; No. 3 yellow, 69½c to 70½c; No. 4 yellow, 67½c to 68½c; No. 2 mixed, 69c to 69½c; No. 3 mixed, 67½c to 68½c; No. 4 mixed, 67½c to 68½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 44½c to 45c; No. 3 white, 43½c to 44½c; No. 4 white, 41½c to 43½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 71c to 75c; medium to good, 63c to 70c; lower grades, 53c to 62c. Rye—No. 2, 60½c to 60½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.46½ to \$2.51½.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,600; calves, 1,400; hogs 9,000; sheep 500; cars 193.
Cattle—Beef steers, range, \$4.50 to \$11; bulk, \$7.50 to \$9.00; cows, heifers, range, \$3.25 to \$10; bulk, \$4.00 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, range, \$2.25 to \$3.50; bulk, \$2.25 to \$3.00; bulls, range, \$2.25 to \$4.50; bulk, \$4.00 to \$4.25; veal calves, range, \$3.50 to \$8.75; bulk, \$4.00 to \$8.50; stock feeding steers, range, \$3.50 to \$8.00; bulk, \$5.75 to \$7.25.
Hogs—Range, \$6.25 to \$7.25; bulk, \$7.00 to \$15.
Sheep—Lambs, range, \$10.50 to \$16.25; ewes, range, \$2.00 to \$8.75; wethers, range, \$6.50 to \$10.50; yearlings, range, \$11.25 to \$14.25; bucks, range, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

CASH WHEAT									
May 5 to 10 inclusive	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N	103½	102½	102	102½	102½	102½	102½	144½	
2 N	100½	99½	98½	99½	99½	99½	99½	140	
3 N	97½	96½	95½	96½	96½	96½	96½	132½	
4 N	92½	91½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½	117½	
5 N	87½	87½	84½	85½	85½	85½	85½	106½	
Feed	73½	72½	72½	72½	73	73	73	84½	

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 5 to May 10, inclusive													
Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
May 5	HOL	IDAY											
6	38½	37	36½	35½	33½	63½	58½	54	52	218½	214½	201½	65½
7	38½	36½	36½	35½	33½	63½	58½	53½	51½	218	214	202½	64½
8	38½	36½	36½	34	33½	62½	57½	53½	51½	215½	211½	200	64½
9	38½	36½	36½	35½	33½	63½	58½	53½	51½	216½	212½	200½	64½
10	38½	36½	36½	35½	33½	63½	58½	53½	52	216½	212½	200½	64½
Week Ago	38½	36½	36½	35½	33½	63½	57½	53½	51½	214½	211	194½	65
Year Ago	54½	51	51½	48½	46	68½	66½	62½	50½	245½	241½	221½	104½

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

Get the fullest possible protection. Thousands of Farmers find safety and satisfaction in selling their grain through this Farmers' Company.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Birkenhead sold 895 Canadian fats, 19½c to 20½c in sink, heavy supplies. Irish sold similar prices.

London—No Canadians. English dressed sides 18½c to 19½c. Large supplies, trade slow.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts of eggs are light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 16c. Jobbing extras 25c, firsts 23c, seconds 20c. Retailing extras 25c to 30c, firsts 25c to 28c, seconds 23c to 25c. Poultry: Live chickens 10c to 13c, fowl 7c to 13c; cocks 7c, ducks 9c, geese 9c, turkeys 12c to 13c. Dressed chickens 15c to 18c, fowl 12c to 18c, cocks 12c, ducks 14c, geese 14c, turkeys 17c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Receipts are lighter and dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 19c to 20c, firsts 17c to 18c, seconds 13c to 14c. The North Battleford section reports two cars shipped for eastern markets. Poultry: No poultry receipts.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is easy with receipts fairly heavy. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 17c, firsts 15c, seconds 12c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 20c. Retailing extras \$6.00 per case, firsts \$5.50 per case, seconds \$5.25 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts heavy with good demand. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 17c, firsts 16c, seconds 12c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 20c. Retailing extras \$6.00 per case, firsts \$5.50 per case, seconds \$5.25 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

Judging from present indication, the production of creamery butter will establish a new high record for Alberta in 1924. At the present time there are 74 creameries in operation, being supplied by 40,000 farmers, and it is estimated that they will have a combined output in 1924 of 18,000,000 pounds of butter, as compared with 15,417,070 pounds manufactured by the 54 creameries operating last year. Sixty-eight per cent. of this butter was made north and 32 per cent. south of Red Deer.

C. E. Bain, of the Dominion Livestock Branch Markets Division, advises that his organization has for the past four weeks been broadcasting a weekly market summary report on market conditions of all the leading stock yards market in Canada. The officers of the department are doing their own broadcasting and are allotted from 15 to 20 minutes each Thursday night, commencing at 8 p.m.

Farmers would be well advised to tune in on the (C.K.Y.) Winnipeg, at the time stated, if they have any livestock to sell and desire to get the last market information as to prices, etc.

Market reports are also being broadcasted from Ottawa, and similar arrangements are being made at Edmonton and Calgary, and possibly Regina and Saskatoon.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

force of which was to cancel the five per cent. allowance in the anti-dumping law. This five per cent. allowance was designed to permit exporters to give a better price to their outside customers than they give to those at home. The order created very considerable suspicion among Progressive forces, and there was a movement on foot to secure an assurance from the government that the benefits to be derived from the tariff reductions should not

be counteracted by rules and regulations with respect to dumping and with respect also to valuation for customs purposes. Sensing the danger, the government revoked the regulation, and in reply to a question by Hon. A. B. Hudson, South Winnipeg, on Wednesday, Hon. Jacques Bureau, minister of customs, took full responsibility for the passing of the regulation, and declared that "In view of the fact that the department of custom is now preparing legislation providing for the appointment of a board whose duty it will be to make a special study of taxation and who will act as advisors to those who are to administer the tax laws as well as to those who are to make them, we have seen fit to suspend the suspension and the old regulation remains in force." He declared, in conclusion, that the regulation was not a government measure but a departmental one.

It may be said that the appointment of the board in question is pending the amalgamation of all the taxation branches under the customs department, and that this amalgamation in turn is pending an investigation which is now being made into the workings of the income tax and excess profits tax branch of the government. There are persistent rumors that Canada has lost many millions of dollars in connection with the latter tax by reason of the fact that much discretion was employed in the assessment of many companies and much leniency was shown with respect to the collection of the taxes to which they were liable.

Home Bank Enquiry

The Home Bank enquiry, under Mr. Justice McKeown, has proceeded fitfully during the week. On Friday, Premier King took the witness stand for a brief period in order to testify in connection with the government's knowledge of the dying hours of the now defunct bank. It would appear that the "nerve" of the Eastern directors never failed them. Two days before the bank closed its doors, the premier was asked to deposit a large sum of public funds in the institution. This he absolutely refused to do. The evidence of Premier King was chiefly interesting because of its statement that the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, "took very strong exception" to the evidence given by Sir Henry Drayton to the effect that the latter had advised him (Mr. Fielding) with respect to the condition of the bank when he assumed office. The fact that Sir Thomas White received and cashed a cheque for \$1,500 for legal service to the Home Bank shortly before it closed its doors has been the subject of much comment during the week.

SUCCESS with Your GARDEN can best be obtained by using SEEDS, BULBS, SHRUBS and FRUITS from PATMORE'S, BRANDON, MAN. Our customers during the past 30 years have had good success with the stock we have supplied, and have now home surroundings which afford them pride and satisfaction. Write for our illustrated CATALOG, and see how fruit growing is succeeding on the Western Prairies. PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY, Brandon (Established 1853) Man.

POULTRY

Wyandottes

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from hens raised from Martin's record pens, headed by Snowdrift and White Wonder, mated to Martin's high-producing cockerels, \$1.50, 15; \$3.75, 60; \$7.00, 120 Victor Fells, Gilvin, Sask. 13-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, rose comb, bred-to-lay University strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120 Harold Wiedrich, Kintley, Sask. 13-10

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, My flock hatched from Martin's special all-star matings, 1923. Pulletts are by Crusader 12th, and cockerels by Sensation 5th, \$2.50, 15. Mrs. I. R. Ross, Alton, Sask. 19-5

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW FARM, WESTHOLME, B.C., breeder of very vigorous, high-producing strains of White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Write for illustrated catalog and price list, which contains my system of feeding poultry, etc. 20-2

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 setting 15; \$7.00, 100 eggs. Also baby chicks, 25c. each. Robert Multhead, Carberry, Man. 19-2

EGGS—PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, imported direct and headed by birds direct from Martin's, \$1.50 15. R. H. Nicholson, Kylemore, Sask. 19-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. W. Rose, Bowman River, Man. 19-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, males from Manitoba's best strains, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100 W. H. Tebb, Alder, Alta. 19-2

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED Silver-Laced Wyandottes, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 18-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM Martin's best matings, real winter layers, eggs, 30; \$1.75, 60; \$3.00, 120. K. Stenzer, Lussan, Sask. 16-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from Martin's best laying pens, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. A. H. Birch, Birle, Man. 16-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50, 100; \$8.00, 120. C. Minshall, Pierson, Man. 16-6

Rhode Islands

THORNHILL'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red, fourth Manitoba contest pen, ten pullets laid 1,970 eggs. Led all Reds in Dominion contests last year, winning first prize two winters, 1921, 1922. Eggs, 15 for \$2.50 guarantee ten chicks. Douglas Thornhill, Stockton, Man. 16-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Hatching eggs of my high quality imported mating, \$1.50, 15. A. K. Friesen, Winkler, Man. 16-5

BLUE RIBBON ROSE COMB REDS, BRED from America's best blood lines. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 17-5

EGGS—R. C. REDS, GUILD'S LAYING strain, \$2.00 fifteen; \$10 hundred. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 16-5

Minorcas

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR hatching, exhibition and laying strain. Write for price list. L. Parker, Teasler, Sask. 20-3

Orpingtons

WHITE ORPINGTON PULLETS, FOORMAN'S 200-egg strain, \$2.50 each, five for \$10. Mammoth Bronze toms, \$4.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 20-2

PURE-BRED ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, Buffs, \$1.50 per 15; Whites, \$2.00 per 15; Blacks, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 16-6

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, POSTPAID TO POINTS WITHIN 24 hours run from Winnipeg, per 100, Leghorns, \$14; Banded and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$16. Prices hold from May 20 to June 30. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 19-5

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD WINTER-LAYING pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for May and June delivery at \$13.50 per 100, or 500 for \$65, are unapproachable for value. Should be ordered now. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 18-5

BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED best egg-laying strains. February discount. Free catalog. Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. B. Miller, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 7-1

BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-BRED, best egg-laying strains. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton street, Winnipeg 16-6

BABY CHICKS AND CUSTOM HATCHING. Leghorn chicks, 20c. each, Rocks, 25c. each. Write for particulars. Deloraine Hatchery, Deloraine, Man. M. Breaux Proprietor 16-6

BABY CHICKS—HEAVY LEGHORNS, \$16; Wyandottes, \$24, 100, safe delivery, trap-netted, bred-to-lay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Stevenson, B.C. 20-4

BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS, NAIRN Poultry Farm, Box 606, Winnipeg. 17-4

BABY CHICKS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING- tons, 20c. each. John Foster, Minota, Man. 16-5

SEED GRAIN—Various

SEND TODAY FOR THE BOOK WRITTEN expressly for the producers of grain, the Futures Markets and Grain Grades. Price 50c. Porcupine Sales Service, Prairie River, Sask., or P.O. Box 1796, Winnipeg

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, University strain, second generation, \$1.40, sacks 25 cents each extra. Pure Premo fast, second prize, Chicago, \$3.25, sacked. F. Gemmill, Birney, Sask. 19-3

Wheat

KOTA WHEAT—CAN BE LAST WHEAT seeded in spring and still outyields all other wheat. Withstand drought more than other wheat and is absolutely rust-resistant. Freight from Minot is very little. Large stocks plump clean seed. Prompt shipment, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks, holding 2 1/2 bushels, 20c. extra. Order now. Valke-Christensen, Minot, N. Dakota. 16-5

Flax

PREMOST FLAX, CERTIFICATE No. 53-3262; common flax, certificate No. 53-3261. This is very choice seed and absolutely clean. Price \$3.00 per bushel, bags included. Ready for immediate shipment. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 19-2

Corn

SEED CORN—HOME-GROWN, GOVERNMENT tested, N. D. White Flint, grade No. 1. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon, \$2.40 bushel, in two-bushel lots, over six bushels, \$2.75 bushel, sacks included. L. Cashmore, Maple Creek, Sask. 19-2

SEEDS

Spelt

SPELT, \$1.50 PER 100, CLEANED, SACKED. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 17-5

Barley

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY—GREATEST HOG- feed and weed-killer. Sown until June 10. Choice seed, sacked, 75c. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 18-6

HANNCHEN BARLEY, FIRST GENERATION, cleaned, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. Turner, Duval, Sask. 18-3

Oats

VICTORY OATS, CERTIFICATE No. 53-3273, grade No. 1, raised on breaking from registered seed. Price 60c. per bushel, including bags. Special price in bulk car lots. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 19-2

BANNER OATS, TEST 100%, FREE FROM noxious weeds, 60c., sacked. Percy Hatch, Perdue, Sask. 18-3

Rye

SPRING RYE, 85 CENTS PER BUSHEL, cleaned, sacked. Chas. Dupont, Fern, Alta. 20-2

Grass Seed

Millet for Prompt Shipment

Siberian, 4c.; Hog, 3c.; Common, 4c.; Early Fortune, 4c.; also White Blossom Sweet Clover, 12c.; government graded and tested.—PRESTON BROS., CARNDUFF, SASK. 19-2

SELLING—MILLET, ALL GOVERNMENT tested and graded. Early Fortune, No. 1, 4c.; No. 2, 3c.; Common, No. 1, 4c.; Siberian, No. 1, 5 1/2c.; No. 2, 4c.; Hog, No. 1, 3 1/2c.; White Blossom sweet clover, No. 2, 13c. J. H. Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—MILLET, EARLY FORTUNE, No. 1, 4c.; No. 2, 3c.; Siberian, No. 2, 4c. All government graded and tested. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 13-3

A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SELECT WHITE Sweet Clover, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, hulled, scarified, re-cleaned, bags free, 15c. per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinitula, Sask. 18-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS CLEARANCE, ABOUT 3,000 pounds left, free from noxious weeds, \$5.00 per 100, or money refunded immediately. A. G. Shoop, Hallgarth, Sask. 19-5

TIMOTHY, \$10 CWT.; MEDIUM RED CLOVER, \$25 cwt. Seed government graded and tested, cleaned, sacked. George Thompson, Newton, Sliding, Man. 19-2

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00 100 sacks included, government certificate. Liberal discount over 500 pounds. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask. 19-3

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, TEN cents pound. Ship on Canadian National or Canadian Pacific. Stockton Limited, Wordsworth, Sask. 19-2

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, scarified, 10c. pound, f.o.b. Primate. Percy G. Proctor, Box 48, Primate, Sask. 19-3

No. 1 COMMON MILLET, ABSOLUTELY clean, rust resistant, 4c. pound. H. Robinson, Hartney, Man. 19-3

BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, AND sacks provided, 10c. pound. Fred Sprott, Minot, Man. 17-3

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, 3c.; Siberian, 4c. All government tested. W. J. McGowan, Carnduff, Sask. 17-4

RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED, high germination. Price to clear, 6c. pound, sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 11-1

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, GOVERNMENT tested, 4c. pound. T. M. Blair, Fleming, Sask. 20-2

MILLET, EARLY FORTUNE, GOVERNMENT tested, good clean seed, \$2.95 per 100 pounds, bags included. Staples Bros., Oxbow, Sask. 20-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, PRIZE PRO- vincial and Eaton's, grade one, seven cents per pound, sacked. D. McEachern, Unity, Sask. 19-2

TIMOTHY SEED, GRADE No. 2, EXTRA purity, 12 cents per pound, sacked. J. R. Lane, Lundbreck, Alta. 20-2

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET: No. 1, 5 1/2c.; No. 2, 4 1/2c.; No. 3, 4c.; government tested; bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 20-5

POTATOES

IRISH COBBLE—OWN STRAIN, WHEN tested at Ottawa beat all varieties in yield, \$1.10 bushel, sacked. Turner, Duval, Sask. 18-3

SEEDS

WEE MACGREGOR POTATOES, \$1.00 BUSHEL, bags extra, Gribbin's alfalfa seed, 75c. and \$1.00 pound. Randolph Bell, Denzil, Sask. 17-4

CHOICE WHITE POTATOES, \$1.00 BUSHEL, \$1.15 sacked, f.o.b. Letellier, Man. Mrs. Sam Woodland.

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRIES, LOUDEN, SUNBEAM, ST. Regis Everbearing, and Progressive Everbearing Strawberries, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$5.00; Senator Dunlap Strawberries, dozen, 60c.; 100, \$2.50; Black Currants, 20c. each; Virginia Creeper, 15c.; Peonies, red, white and pink, beauties, 50c.; Asparagus roots, dozen, 40c. All postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treeshank, Man. 19-4

NURSERY OVERSTOCK SALE—BARGAINS: Two Opata, one Sapa Hybrid plums, one Compass cherry, two Red Siberian crabs, one Florence crab (a new superior variety), seven strong trees for \$5.00 prepaid and 12 raspberries, a good variety, thrown in for good measure. Prepaid at \$5.00 to your express office. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 19-3

POSTPAID—JULY BEARING STRAW- berries, \$3.50 100; raspberry canes, \$3.50 100; black currants, \$2.00 25; horse radish, \$2.00 25; willow cuttings, 75c 100. Russian poplar, 75c 100; winter onions, \$1.00 25. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 16-5

LOVELY LARGE LILAC TREES AND IRIS plants with one label book, dozen, \$125, f.o.b. here. Fruit jar label books, 114 labels, postpaid, 25c. each; five, \$1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treeshank, Man. 16-7

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW- berries, \$3.50 hundred. St. Regis everbearing raspberries, \$4.50 hundred. Crandall berries, \$3.50 hundred. Prepaid. A. E. Halstead, Myrtle, Man. 18-3

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PROGRES- sive, June Bearing, Dr. Burrell and Senator Dunlap, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3.75. Gladolus bulbs, Peonies, etc. Write for price list. Haek's, 266 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 19-5

WINDBREAK AND POSTS READILY GROWN. Diamond willow cuttings, 100, 60c.; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00; delivered. Aspen Glen Farm, Faust, Alta. 18-3

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, tomato and every kind of seedling plants, also rhubarb roots, dahlias, strawberry plants. Hall's Nursery, Sutherland, Sask. Phone 4459. 20-5

CHAMPION, NEW EXTRA HEAVY EVER- bearing strawberries, \$5.00 hundred; Dunlap, \$2.50 hundred; postpaid; dozens, \$1.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 20-3

CARAGANA HEDGE, THREE YEARS OLD, \$2.00 hundred; two years old, \$1.50 hundred; seedlings, \$1.00 hundred. W. Landkammer, Daysland, Alta. 19-2

RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00; 100 FOR \$3.50; postpaid; pruned ready for planting. Thomas Richard, Lovat, Sask. 20-3

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, \$4.00 PER 100, prepaid. Mrs. J. W. Ruston, Cypress River, Man. 19-2

CARAGANAS FOR SALE, \$2.00 PER 100. Lilacs, purple, 25c. to 75c. each. Jas. E. MacIntyre, Tate, Sask. 19-2

Farm Lands for Sale

NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS

A NEW folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys, supplied with an abundance of irrigation water, ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state.—C. I. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6%. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 10-4

FARM LANDS

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD OF BRITISH Columbia. Reclaimed lands for sale in Fraser Valley, British Columbia. Situated in Chilliwack district adjacent to Vancouver. Largest area of new land in B.C. Coast district. Largest area of heat or cold; mild open winters; long sunny-growing season. Established dairy farming and fruit growing community. Excellent transportation by rail, road and river; well organized marketing systems. Land mostly free of timber and ready for \$150 per acre on long terms and low interest. Other farm lands available in central interior of B.C.—Bulkley Valley, Fraser Lake, Nechako and Prince George districts. Land prices \$5.00 to \$15 per acre on long terms. Write for descriptive literature. Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. 20-13

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are particularly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes so a steady market is assured at all times. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education whenever there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the land given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$10 per acre, with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. 19-13

THREE PRODUCTIVE DAIRY FARMS, Theresa, New York, 300, 365, 455 acres; excellent houses and buildings; on state road, five miles milk station, town of Theresa one mile; electricity, motor buses, railway station, high school, good fishing, shooting; 12 lakes nearby; Thousand Islands ten miles. Reasons for sale owners going abroad. Apply Douglas Farms, Theresa, New York. 18-4

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile, irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars. Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 19-5

RELIABLE INFORMATION TO PROSPECTIVE settlers on Vancouver Island can be obtained from the Pleasant Valley Agricultural Association. Write for free literature. F. Ware, Secretary, Wellington, B.C. 19-4

SELLING—WHEAT QUARTER, S.E. BIG Valley, nine miles; improved; \$5 cultivated; 85 ready to break. For quick action, \$2,400; \$1,400 cash handles. H. H. Tully, St. Paul, Demea, Alta. 18-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Bloor St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

GET OUR NEW LIST OF LANDS FOR SALE or exchange. Very special bargains offered. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 19-2

HAVE LIVED IN SASKATCHEWAN, NOW AT Bothell, Washington. Can help you locate. D. Howell 19-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 19-2

Farm Lands Wanted

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR SURPLUS land? Resident farmers who desire to divide their farm property and are prepared to equip a quarter or half-section and sell same to a new settler on easy terms, without a down payment, to be farmed under owner's supervision, are invited to send us full particulars. We have a number of experienced farmers waiting to take up farming on the above basis. Canada Colonization Association, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 19-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 19-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 16-3

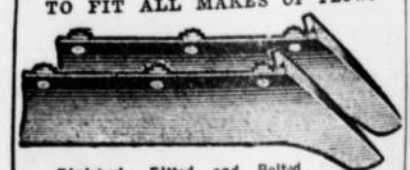
FARM WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY. Send full particulars Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo. 19-3

Farm Lands Exchange

TO EXCHANGE—HIGHLY IMPROVED EQUIP- ment section, productive wheat district, adjacent live town, high school, etc. A. E. Elliott, Saskatoon. "Everything in Saskatchewan farms"

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES
TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow.
Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give number of Old Shares when ordering.
12-inch 13-inch 14-inch 16-inch Each \$3.00 \$3.25 \$3.35 \$3.65
Send for our New Spring and Summer Catalog 93.

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MAGNETO REPAIRING
SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY

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MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD.
14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, SASK.

THE TOWN OF EMERSON OFFER THE FOLLOWING equipment for sale: One five h.p. Lister gas engine with electric generator, automatic start and engine with electric batteries, 57 volt Lister generator stop, switch board, gas tank and connections for motor and belt, 100 gallon gas engine with 10 complete, suitable for lighting engine with 10 volt Stunt generator and rheostat. All in good order. Both these engines are in first-class working order and have both been discarded on account of municipal electric lighting system having been installed throughout the town. L. R. Ashby, Secretary-Treasurer, Emerson, Man. 19-2

(Continued on next page)

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Dainty Clerk

I know a dainty little clerk who really does not aim to shirk, but who has not been schooled to work; she's busy only with herself, her mind is not upon the shelf and not upon her boss's pelf. She clerks for Shinglebeck and Shy; the other day my wife and I went in with good intent to buy. My wife began: "I think I need a yard or two of Scottish tweed." The little clerk said, "Yes, indeed." She found a sample fast enough, a mixture of cerise and buff, then started fussing with her cuff! "Please let me see that sample there," my good wife said with gentle care. The girl complied, then viewed her hair within a mirror standing by; she viewed her nails, her nose, her eyes, forgetting Shinglebeck and Shy! "It should be heavier, I guess," my wife demurred; the girl said, "Yes," then sought the glass to view her dress! "This doesn't quite appeal to me," my wife declared. "Too dark you see. I'd like to see those two or three!" "Why, sure!" the little lassie said, took down a brown, a blue, a red, then sought the glass to view her head! "No, these are not exactly it; the colors do not seem to fit; let's try McQueen and Cuzzelwit!" "There's nothing else?" the clerkie cheeped, as in the glass she peered and peeped. "No, not today!" and off we crept! "That girl would make a dandy clerk," my wife remarked, "if schooled to work and made to neither primp nor perk! The little lass is not to blame, the system in the store is lame! That's what I call a measley shame!"

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

FOR SALE—CHOICE BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES. Young pigs for sale. Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Chas. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 20-2

FARM SALE, INCLUDING CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares, Shorthorns, June 6. Apply Fred Smith, Lamont, Alta. 20-2

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Established over 50 years
SHIP your horses to us for quick sales and prompt returns. The largest commission stables in the city with over 50 years' experience.
For further information wire or write.
A. W. JACOBS
101 St. Maurice St.
MONTREAL, QUE.
Horse Repository

HORSES WANTED—WILL TRADE 160 ACRES good timber land in Oregon for good horses. Has about two million feet merchantable timber. Cheap at \$20. Box 1300, Saskatoon. 17-4

CATTLE—Various

GOOD RANGE FOR NUMBER CATTLE. Write for particulars. Rocky Mountain House, Alta. Box 277. 10-2

Shorthorns

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. bull, 12 months, also bred and open heifers. All have size and in excellent condition. W. H. Yardley, Marienthal, Sask. 10-6

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN bull, yearling. A good one. Fit for service. Crated for express, \$75. Also some unrelated heifers. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN bulls, two years old, from Scotland's Fancy, 127073, by Fancy Lord. Herd fully accredited. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man. 18-3

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED SHORTHORN bulls, nearly year old, good individuals and good breeding. S. A. Early, Saskatoon, Sask. 17-4

Holsteins

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The largest dairy cattle breed association in Canada. More dairymen milking Holstein pure-breds and grades than any other dairy breed. It is easy to gather a herd of high-producers because there are more to choose among than with any other breed. A vigorous extension service department keeps in touch with the hundreds of Holsteins reared every year and for sale in the great Holstein-breeding centres of Ontario. Information and every assistance freely given to purchasers.—THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE Holsteins. Our herd of more than 350 head is increasing rapidly. Is healthy and tuberculin tested. Cows and heifers in calf to our richly-bred herd bulls. Also sons and daughters of the above bulls. Price according to quality, and ranging from \$50 to \$500 per head. Cash. Hays & Co., Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont. 18-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. yearling bull, \$75; four-year bull, \$100. Also few females. H. Chrysler, Yorkton, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, TEN MONTHS. serviceable now, government tested, pedigree free, \$30. E. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 20-3

Herefords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS. two years old. Geo. Wickens, Kenaston, Sask. 20-2

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS YEARLING bulls, yearling heifers, young cows in calf. Herd fully accredited. Prices low. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 20-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BREEDING stock, all ages, best breeding. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 18-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 14 months old, heavy bone; should make a ton bull. A. W. Robinson, Ruddell, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, tuberculin tested. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta. 19-3

Jerseys

SELLING—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULLS. yearlings, accredited herd. Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 20-3

Ayrshires

12 AYRSHIRE GRADE COWS, ALSO HERD sire from R.O.P. stock. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 18-3

Red Polls

FOR SALE—RED-POLLED BULL, RISING TWO years old. J. Coffey, Caar, Alta. 18-3

SWINE—Various

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH AND early April litters, by prize-winning imported boar; dam winner of four top prizes, championship and challenge cup, 1922. Tops, \$25; good ones, \$20; at eight to ten weeks. No runts sold. Others, by grandson of imported boar, sire of selecta, \$15. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 17-6

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12, MARCH AND April, eight weeks, with pedigrees, either sex. Dams sired by grand diploma boar, Brandon, Fair. Weanlings sired by Oakledge Famous, from Brethours, Ontario. A few matured sows, with pedigrees for sale. R. S. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 19-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY litters, few sired by prize-winning, imported boar, \$20, others from my herd boar and mature sows, \$10. October boars, fit for service, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kemp, Liberty, Sask. 20-5

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FROM MATURED stock. All choice, no runts, \$9.50, with papers. What offers for one matured sow and two-year boar, both real good breeders? Leighton Mason, McAuley, Man. 20-2

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, TEN WEEKS, \$10 each, either sex; two sows and boar, not akin, \$30, including crate and pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Forest Home Farm, Berton, Man. 19-3

YORKSHIRE SOWS, FIVE MONTHS OLD, \$20; February farrow, \$12; March, \$10, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers free. Dennis Bros., Parkman, Sask. 19-2

YORKSHIRES OF BREEDING AND QUALITY. Sire, Edmonton champion, 1923. Won all first prizes for bacon hogs at Edmonton spring show, 1924. Write Denis Hunter, Strathcona, Alta. 19-5

THE ATWATER SWINE CLUB HAVE FOR SALE young stock by Crichton Knight, imported Yorkshire boar, bred by the Crichton Royal Institution Farm, Dumfries, Scotland. Wm. Russell, Secy., Atwater, Sask. 19-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, LONG, bacon type bred gilts, \$30, eight weeks old, either sex, \$10, with papers. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Saskatchewan. 17-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$10; herd boars, best, \$35; sows farrow June, August, September, \$40. John Torrance, Regent, Man. 20-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, both sexes, sired by imported boar. Dams leading females at Regina Fair, \$12 each. Edwin Thomson, Sintaluta, Sask. 20-2

YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, EIGHT WEEKS old, both sex, registered, bred from Brethour and University stock, \$9.00. James Partridge, Carn-duff, Sask. 20-5

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, CHOICE YOUNG pigs, from splendid Agricultural College parents, eight weeks old, \$10, including papers. Order early. F. L. Isaac, St. Pierre, Man. 20-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FARROWED April 15, from select bacon type stock, six weeks, \$7.00, either sex. Papers extra. L. V. Robson, Deleau, Man. 19-5

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We did it for them—we can do it for you

"Our ad. re tractor for sale, brought a prospective buyer 48 hours after first ad. appeared, and one descriptive letter from us brought the buyer on the place. He left his check for tractor and that deal is closed."—Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask.

"Please discontinue my advertisement in your paper, as I have secured a disc plow and would like to avoid any further replies."—Frank Standeven, Lacadena, Sask.

May and June are excellent months to advertise all kinds of Cultivating and Haying Machinery. Have you anything you would like to sell, or is there anything you want to buy? A little ad. in The Guide will do either for you. Seventy-five thousand prospective buyers and sellers scattered over the three provinces to draw answers from. Hundreds will be looking over our special Machinery Column during the next few weeks for your ad. Don't delay—send it tonight.

W. L. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask., advertised Brome Grass—Sold out.

Geo. H. Thompson, Newton Siding, Man., advertised Sweet Clover—Sold out.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hampshires

OFFERING PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, 1st April farrow, from old sows, \$12 each at ten weeks; also old sow to farrow early July, and year-old boar; papers free. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask. 18-3

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—TWO SPLENDID boars offered. Order April or May weanlings now, \$10 each, \$25 three. Delivered with pedigrees. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-5

SELLING—CHOICE HAMPSHIRE AND Yorkshires, ten weeks, \$10, papers included. John Olsen, Olds, Alta. 19-4

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, EIGHT weeks, \$12 each, papers free. Scott Brothers, Plumas, Man. 20-2

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, UNRELATED, \$10 each, three for \$25, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 19-4

SHEEP—Various

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CARS OF SHEEP. State age, particulars and lowest cash price. J. Ward, Birch Hills, Sask. 18-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED AIREDALE PUPPIES, FROM famous hunting strain, great vermin destroyers, males, \$10; females, \$5.00. Everett Keller, Cayley, Alta. 19-5

BEAUTIFUL RETRIEVER PUPPIES, VERY intelligent, kind with children. A. Gallaway, Superb, Sask. 18-3

COLLIES—SIX WEEKS, NATURAL HEELERS, males, \$5.00; females, \$2.50. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 19-3

FARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, pigeons, Persian kittens. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 19-5

SELLING—FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, REAL beauties, \$5.00 each. Hamilton Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 20-2

CANARIES—DIRECT FROM BREEDER, F. W. Ricketts, 497 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 19-5

POULTRY—Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TWO flocks, first headed by Jumbo, 43-pound tom, mated to 20-pound hens; seven eggs, \$4.00. Second, big Ben, 18-pound hens, seven eggs, \$3.00. Healthy, hardy stock. Mammoth Toulouse goose, 4 lbs. eggs, \$3.00. Pekin ducks, imported, ten eggs, \$2.00; 20, \$3.50. All pure-breds. Mrs. Th. Wood, Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 19-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED LIGHT Brahmas and Black Langshans, \$1.75 for 12. Trevers, Lena, Man. 18-3

MAHOGANY ORLOFF HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 per setting. Heavy winter layers. William D. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 19-2

MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.10 FOR 12. Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man. 17-4

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED PRIZE-WINNING Bronze turkeys, average weight 19 pounds, headed by 40-pound tom, Edmonton champion, 50c. May delivery. Pure-bred Toulouse goose eggs, from mature stock, 50c. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tobit, Alta. 19-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FLOCK headed by Edmonton and Brandon prize-winning toms, 25c. each, nine, \$2.00. Mrs. Major, Willows, Sask. 19-4

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE, TURKEY eggs, each 25c. Herb. Dempsey, Young, Sask. 19-4

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, ten, three dollars; Pekin ducks, ten, two dollars. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 18-4

THE VERY BEST PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCK eggs, 15c. each. Mrs. A. E. Kelly, Sunnyvale Farm, Marquette, Man. 18-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, heavy stock, healthy birds, 30c. each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 18-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c. each, mailed prepaid. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 18-5

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, LARGE, HARDY stock, 25 cents each. Leo Hoffarth, Lebert, Sask. 20-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. G. Vandenberg, Pitham, Sask. 20-2

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM REALLY fine heavy birds, 25 cents; \$3.50 dozen. F. Randall, Haynes, Alta. 19-4

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25c. each. John Martin, Carleton Place, Ont. 18-4

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER setting of ten. Wm. Conrad, Estevan, Sask. 20-2

PURE WHITE DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 DOZEN. Mrs. J. R. Neill, Weyburn, Sask. 18-3

ROUEN DUCK EGGS, 10, \$1.00. OSBORNE, Dilke, Sask. 19-3

Leghorns

THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS AND Wyandottes, 300-egg strain. Eggs, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 100. Also baby chicks and mating list. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 19-4

TOM BARRON 282-300 SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$1.50 per 100 after April 15th. Mrs. Leonard, W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 18-4

EGGS, BEST ROSE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns, \$1.50; 120, \$5.00. Chicks, \$2.50 dozen. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 18-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. Wedley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 18-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, NEL Linden's laying strain, 15, \$1.25; 120, \$7.00. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 18-6

HATCHING EGGS—FERRIS-BARRON 248-300 egg strain, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50, 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 18-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, SASK. UNIV. city strain, \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Turner, Dural, Sask. 18-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$3.00, 60; \$7.00, 120. Ernest Huffman, Glavin, Sask. 17-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, Ferris strain, \$1.25, 15; \$5.00, 100. Herb Kline, Kindersley, Sask. 18-2

PURE-BRED S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 per setting. D. McLennan, Hirdle, Man. 17-4

BLACK LEGHORNS, HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 per 15. R. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-5

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE LIGHT PEN and one dark pen, mated to imported males, \$2.00 per 15; one special dark pen, large, nicely barred, per 15; one special dark pen, large, nicely barred, per 15; one special dark pen, large, nicely barred, per 15; one special dark pen, large, nicely barred, per 15. J. F. Imported prize-winning male, \$5.00 per 15. J. F. Cooper, Tuganek, Sask. 17-4

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks. University's best laying strains only. Breeding pens selected and mated by government expert, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 45, prepaid. C. George, Gildon, Sask. 18-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY AND exhibition crossed, government inspected and approved, fine barred healthy range birds, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 120 eggs, \$5.00. Bargain. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 18-4

STOP! BUY GENUINE "BUSY B" BARRED Rock eggs. Fifteen, \$1.50; thirty, \$2.50; sixty, \$4.50. Twenty-fourth year with the \$4.50; ninety, \$6.50. Twenty-fourth year with the breed exclusively. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 18-10

BARRED ROCK EGGS, HIGH-CLASS matings, for years government approved, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30 eggs, \$3.50. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 18-6

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 282-EGG strain, mated to roosters of trap-nested birds, with records from 256, 274, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 18-7

McALPINE'S BUSY BARRED ROCKS—HATCH- ing eggs, from pedigreed 200 to 300-egg birds, 15 for \$2.25. Guineas fowl eggs, 15 for \$2.50. Wm. S. McAlpine, Creston, B.C. 18-3

LOW-PRICED HIGH QUALITY BARRED ROCK eggs, approved flock, \$1.00 setting; \$6.00, 100. D. McGregor, Carman, Man. 18-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 235-EGG STRAIN, \$1.00 per 15. Henry Padberg, Sibbald, Alta. 18-3